



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
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OUR COLONIAL ISSUE.

At the present time when the Premiers of the self-governing portions of the British Empire beyond the seas are assembled in London for conference with the home authorities, special interest is attached to the next number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which will be a Colonial Issue. It is designed to foster and extend trade with Colonial buyers, and its remarkable success in previous years induces us to call the attention of business-houses to it. Already most of the firms in the trade have placed their orders with the Publisher, and we strongly advise others to write to him or telephone or telegraph what space they require. The number will close for press on Tuesday, April 23, after which orders cannot be received.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE contents of half-a-dozen new books are briefly epitomised on p. 588.

NEW REMEDIES continue to come forth. We give notes on several of the latest on p. 592.

THE results in the Irish pharmaceutical and druggists' examinations are printed on p. 574.

OPIUM is so scarce that prices are going up, and morphine is following it. The position is reviewed on p. 585.

THE relation of druggists in the United States to the sale of intoxicating liquors is discussed in a note on p. 587.

SEVERAL well-known manufacturing businesses in London have been converted into limited companies this week (p. 579).

NEW VICTORIAN STANDARDS for infants' food and other foods, as well as drugs, have been gazetted, and are printed on p. 578.

SPRING TRADE includes leather-polishes as well as medicines for the blood. We print a useful paper on the former (p. 592).

JAMES McCLEAN, Dublin, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for obtaining certain chemists' goods on false pretences (p. 575).

CAMPHOR was produced in Japan last year to the extent of 5½ million pounds, and fully half of it was exported to the countries named on p. 586.

"XRAYSER" considers that the retirement of Messrs. Atkins, Robinson, and Umney is a large slice of bad luck for the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 583).

LETTERS to the Editor deal with the B.P. and melting-points; linoleum oil; Is protection worth while? Personality v. Store-trade; and a Chemists' Union (p. 599).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS in Edinburgh concluded last week, and the names of successful Major and Minor candidates are given on p. 589, also of the Major successes in London.

OUR OBITUARY records the deaths of Mr. Charles Young, a Mining Lane drug-broker (p. 598), Mr. George A. Cubley, of Harringtons, Ltd.; and Mr. John Wyeth, of Philadelphia (p. 581).

"FRUIT SALT," a trade-mark removed from the register in 1889, is again sought to be registered by J. C. Eno, Ltd., with the sanction of the Board of Trade. We recount some of the 1889-90 legal opinions in an article on p. 594.

THE B.P. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy has reported to the General Medical Council on the changes that will be necessary in the text consequent on the International Agreement. We mention the most notable changes on p. 587.

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE has given us a pronouncement in regard to the use of pictures in connection with handbills relating to medicines not otherwise subject to stamp-duty. We print it, and call attention to the application of the interpretation to models exhibited in windows (p. 595).

THE DRUG-STORES' ASSOCIATION (which reports progress, p. 574) is trying to get photographic support for a proposal that poisons used in photography may be sold by unregistered persons, provided the poisons are in sealed packets with a chemist's name on them. We discuss the matter on p. 587.

CONSEQUENT on the further advance in opium, morphine salts have again been raised 3d. per oz. by the makers. Croscote and guaiacal carbonate are also higher. Quillaia, Jamaica ginger, and etric acid are firmer. Castor oil, Japan wax, antimony, crude camphor, cod-liver oil, and American peppermint oil are all easier or tending lower (p. 596).

Select Committee on Poison Regulations.

WILL our readers be good enough to reply to the following question on postcards and forward them to us?

What three men in retail pharmacy do you consider would best present the case for chemists to the Select Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill?

We shall keep the competition open all this month, and will award a guinea as a prize to the writer of the postcard bearing three names which by the general vote are regarded as the best men to represent the interests of chemists and druggists before the Select Committee. See C. & D., April 13, p. 553.

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, April 23, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, May 4. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In the list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. H. R. BLOTT, chemist and druggist, late of North-leach, Glos., has opened a business at Kimbolton, Hunts.

MR. J. S. SNELL, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business formerly carried on as Crankshaw's, Ltd., at Burnley Road, Accrington.

MR. F. S. BOOTH, chemist and druggist, late of Faringdon, Berks, has bought the business of Mr. A. Littlejohn, chemist and druggist, at 39 St. Paul's Road, Canonbury.

MESSRS. BARTLETT HOOPER & Co., manufacturing chemists, have removed from 206 and 208 Borough High Street, London, S.E., to 56 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.

MR. J. W. ROBERTS, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 2 Chichester Street, Upper Westbourne Terrace, W., formerly belonging to Mr. F. S. Horsey, chemist and druggist.

Owing to a dissolution of partnership, Mr. Joseph Crowther will in future carry on alone the business of William and Joseph Crowther, chemical-manufacturers, Milnsbridge Chemical Works, Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield. The other partners, Mr. Alfred and Mr. William Henry Crowther, will carry on business under the style of A. and W. H. Crowther.

THE increase in the exports of vanilla from Mexico during the fiscal year 1905-6 was 18,717%; in the previous year the increase was over 75 per cent.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At Blackburn, on April 17, Mr. John Randolph Cameron, manager for a surgical-appliance company and a prominent member of Accrington Town Council, was fined 5s. and costs for assaulting a railway inspector.

An inquest was held on April 12, on the body of Richard Hugh Pibbs (51), described as a chemist, lately residing at 8 Draper Street, Walworth, the cause of death being found to be suffocation while in an epileptic fit.

Consequent on the new general order regarding methylated liniments, a fair number of manufacturers who use industrial methylated spirits have been called on by Inland Revenue officers, and have in some cases been directed by the Board to make certain structural alterations on their premises.

At an inquest held at Kensington on April 15, on a woman named Cummings, it was stated in evidence that deceased would not see a doctor for her cough and cold, but had been doctoring herself with a patent medicine named "Tussicon." The evidence of Dr. Westlake showed that the death was due to pleurisy and phthisis, and was in no way affected by the medicine in question.

At the Manchester City Police Court on April 17, Messrs. R. Gibson & Sons, Ltd., were summoned in regard to escape of black smoke from the chimney of their works in Erskine Street, Hulme. Mr. Gibson, jun., appeared on behalf of the firm, and said considerable sums of money had been spent in increasing the elevation of the chimney and also in providing a steam-jet to clear the flue. The application to show cause was granted.

Postage to Canada.

An arrangement has been made between the Postmaster-General and the Dominion Postmaster-General and will come into force on May 1, 1907, whereby the postage on registered newspapers, *bona-fide* magazines, and trade journals (published at regular intervals of not more than one month) will be reduced to a rate of 1d. per lb. on each packet, the charge on packets not exceeding 2 oz. remaining at ½d. The present limit of weight of 5 lb. for a packet will be maintained.

Diplomas for Nurses.

The Royal British Nurses' Association, at a conference held on April 13, adopted a scheme for the granting of a diploma in nursing. Examinations for the diploma are to be held in local centres where there is a university, medical school, or nurse-training school. The candidates will be examined in elementary anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, medical, surgical, and gynaecological nursing, and in practical ward work and invalid cookery.

International Exhibitions.

Mr. David Howard, F.C.S., gave evidence before the Departmental Committee last week with regard to international exhibitions and the effect of such exhibitions on the chemical and pharmaceutical trades. Mr. Francis A. Darton, of St. John Street, Clerkenwell, gave evidence at the same time in respect of scientific instruments trade. In the course of his evidence Mr. Howard submitted that it is essential that any exhibition at which English manufacturers exhibit should be of the first class, as harm rather than good arises from inferior exhibitions. As a successful exhibit involves great expense both of time and money, he considered that it is important that they should not be too frequent. A collective exhibit, in which all the leading manufacturers join, is much more effective than isolated exhibits. The chemical collective exhibit at St. Louis was very effective, and certainly did good to British trade. To obtain this result Government assistance is essential in order to bring manufacturers together. Mr. Darton gave the Commission a great deal of information respecting exhibitions since 1873 in which his firm have taken part, telling them especially that under the conditions of management which have hitherto prevailed the best men for management could not be obtained. It is rare to find smart business-men who can take on a job for

a year, and that is the circumstance in which British staffs for international exhibitions have been selected. He favoured the appointment of a permanent staff selected from smart men in a Government Department to keep up the continuity. He considered the Brussels Exhibition of 1897 the best he had ever seen.

Soaps for Cuba.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., have placed on show, among their permanent exhibits, four samples of Spanish and American soaps forwarded by H.M. Legation at Havana. The one and only sample of interest to British toilet-soap makers is that manufactured by the N. K. Fairbank Co., of New York, consisting of a highly scented tablet of ivory soap, packed in cartons, and known as the "Fairy" brand, the wholesale price of which is equivalent to 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 tablets, weighing 18 *lb.* 12 *oz.* The three other samples are of the household variety, and very common at that. "Copco" (American), "Rocamora" (Spanish), and "Imitacion" (Spanish) are the brands, the two latter selling at 4*d.* and 3*d.* per *lb.* respectively. The "Copco" works out at 1*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.* per 56 *lb.*, or 32 bars. These soaps meet with a large sale in Cuba. We understand that several British makers have inspected the samples, but they are not particularly enamoured of the business or the class of goods.

Poor-law Notes.

A vacancy is announced in the position of dispenser of medicines to the Guardians of the parish of Kensington, owing to the death of Mr. W. W. Harris, who formerly occupied that post.

Dr. Power, one of the medical officers, wrote asking the Spalding Board of Guardians if they would bear the cost of anti-toxin serum being used in cases of diphtheria. The cost was put at from 4*s.* to 10*s.* per injection, of which more than one was sometimes required. Previously medical officers have provided all medicines, except cod-liver oil and quinine, but it was decided to agree to the request of Dr. Power.

A return was circulated on Wednesday showing the cost of the separate infirmaries and sick asylums in the Metropolitan district during the year ending Lady Day 1906. From this it appears that the total average daily cost per inmate is 3*s.* 3*d.*; the average daily cost per inmate for drugs, surgical, and chemical appliances being 1¼*d.*, totalling 32,693*d.* The cost of drugs per occupied bed during the twelve months was as follows: Bermondsey, 1*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; Bethnal Green, 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; Camberwell, 3*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; Chelsea, 2*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; Fulham, 2*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; St. George's, 3*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; St. George's-in-the-East, 2*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; Greenwich, 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Hackney, 2*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; Holborn, 1*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; Islington, 2*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; Kensington, 1*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; Lambeth, 1*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; Lambeth Children's Infirmary, 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; Lewisham, 5*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; City of London, 19*s.* 11*d.*; St. Mary-lebone, 1*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Mile End, 1*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; Paddington, 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; St. Pancras N., 2*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; St. Pancras N., Cook's Terrace, 2*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; Shoreditch, 1*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; Southwark, 1*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; Wandsworth, 1*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; Whitechapel, 1*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; Woolwich, 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; Croydon, 1*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; West Ham, 3*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; Central London Sick Asylum District (Cleveland Street), 2*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Central London Sick Asylum District (Hendon), 1*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District (Bromley), 2*l.* 4*s.*; Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum (Blackwall), 1*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* The average for the foregoing is 2*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

Spectacles for School Children.

The medical officer of health of Tottenham, in his annual report which has just been issued, states that in the schools of the district 263 children were found suffering from various visual defects, the chief of which were astigmatism and myopia. Speaking generally, the parents (or guardians) carried out the advice of the medical officer, and procured suitable glasses for their children where necessary. Mr. Sharland, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, agreed to supply Tottenham children with glasses at the same rate at which he supplies them to London children—viz., 10*d.* for spherical and 2*s.* 6*d.* for cylindrical glasses—so that parents cannot now have the excuse they formerly advanced that poverty prevented them from purchasing the glasses prescribed.

Birmingham Notes.

Messrs. Anderson & Dobbs (not Corbett & Co.) is the trade-name of the new surgical-instrument firm starting at Broad Street Corner.

Mr. Alexander M. Chance, of the Oldbury firm of phosphorus-manufacturers, has provisionally acquired a large piece of rural land on the Warley side of Birmingham, with a view to the establishment of a garden-city on Bournville lines.

The grocers are about to try what the chemists have many times done, and failed, the establishment of technical classes for their assistants, to counteract the evil effects resulting from the passing of the apprenticeship system, with a guaranteed minimum of thirty students, each paying a small fee. The subjects include the adulteration of foods and soap and soap-powders.

A peregrination of the stalls and exhibits of the Trades Exhibitions at the Bingley Hall is not without pharmaceutical interest. Among the many attractions is the working model showing how cocoa is made by Messrs. Cadbury; the same business is displayed by Messrs. Fry & Co., Bristol. The dietetic side is catered for by Bovril, Virol, and Oxo. There is on show very compact machinery for producing power by suction-gas, as also "raising-the-wind" apparatus for minimising steamy windows, etc., which cannot fail to interest pharmacy. Messrs. Hedges & Co. have a very neat stand attended by ladies, who extol the virtues of Icene and other toilet-articles for ladies. This area was nicely perfumed by products produced by this firm. An interesting apparatus in the gallery (primarily used to remove dust from carpets), owing to its compactness and easy method of working, has in it great potentialities for the manufacturer as an adjunct to such operations as evaporation and where suction-pressure is required.

Contracts.

Mr. J. W. Lasham, pharmaceutical chemist, has been appointed to supply disinfectants to the Romford Urban District Council.

Messrs. Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., Coleman Street, London, E.C., have secured part of the drug-supply for the Edmonton Board of Guardians.

Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., have been appointed contractors for the supply of drugs, chemicals, and sundries to the West Derby Board of Guardians.

The Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board have appointed Mr. R. G. Laybourne, chemist and druggist, 39 High Street, Margate, to be chemist to the hospital until April 1, 1908.

The West Ham Education Committee have accepted the tender of Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., for the annual supply of disinfectants to the Technical Institute, Central Secondary School, and the Public Elementary Schools. Messrs. Jeyes are to supply Cyllin at 24*s.* per 5-gal. drum.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on April 13, a letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that they were not empowered to consent to the proposal to extend the current contracts for the supply of drugs and druggists' sundries, and that it appeared to them that the managers should advertise for fresh tenders.

The Bermondsey Borough Council have accepted the following tenders for the annual supply of disinfectants: Adcock, Easton & Co., carbolic acid (98 per cent. acid), 1*s.* 3*d.* per gal.; prepared carbolic acid (20 per cent. acid), 7½*d.* per gal.; Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., formaldehyde solution (guaranteed 40 per cent.), 4*s.* 3*d.* per gal.; liquid sulphur dioxide, 9*d.* per gal.; Lysol, 9*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; "Parafarm" tablets, 4*s.* 9*d.* per 10 *lb.*; permanganate of potash, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

Pharmacy in Guernsey.

With regard to the projected pharmaceutical legislation in Guernsey (*C. & D.*, April 13, p. 537), our correspondent states that the local chemists ask the Court to rule that in future all chemists desirous of practising in the island should be qualified according to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. At present persons are registered on production of a diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society or from a French Faculty. It is felt that—this regulation is not sufficiently strict, in that it allows

foreigners to practise in the island on diplomas which would not be admitted in England. It is essential for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons and other dangerous substances should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business, and should hold diplomas or certificates of a nature to inspire confidence on the part of their customers.

Liverpool Notes.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Federal Council held on Monday evening, a letter was read from Sir Edward Evans assuring the Council that, although he would require to relinquish the active leadership of the party, his services would still be available in a lesser degree. Sir Edward was unanimously re-elected President of the Council.

An inquest was held on a woman named Green, who died in the waiting-room of Mr. William Jones, dental surgeon, The Arcade, Lord Street. It appeared that the woman was taken ill while waiting her turn to see Mr. Jones, and before she entered the operating-room at all. A doctor was telephoned for and artificial respiration tried, but the woman died. A *post-mortem* showed heart-disease. Mr. Jones is a chemist and druggist as well as a dentist; but he forsook pharmacy some years ago for the more lucrative profession.

The question is being asked who inspired the "Echo" in composing its "leader" of Monday evening on the subject of "Substitution by Chemists." Last week it was the "Dundee Courier," now the "Liverpool Echo." Who next? is the query. This sequence of recurring criticism is regarded as expressive evidence of collaboration by outside influence. Ethics aside, the chemist declares it bad business to "substitute." Strict neutrality or passive resistance he finds to be a more effective weapon in dealing with non-paying proprietaries.

As previously reported, some considerable excitement arose quite recently by reason of the food and drug inspectors sampling stamped proprietary medicines. Quite a dozen of the leading advertised lines were purchased, and sealed samples left with the chemists who were visited. What distinct purpose this procedure is intended to demonstrate has not transpired; it may, however, be taken as an authoritative understanding that the action of the inspectors in sampling these medicines does not imply that any legal proceedings are intended or will be taken against the vendors. [Proprietary medicines are excluded by Section 6 of the 1875 Act.—EDITOR.]

Notts Notes.

Nottingham chemists are surprised to find that the vacancies in the Pharmaceutical Council have been filled without a contest. Mr. Sergeant was duly nominated, and his *confrères* wonder why he withdrew his name.

The young chemists are looking forward to the opening of the cricket season. The opening match of the Nottingham Chemists' Athletic Club takes place on May 9, when the married willow-wielders will play the unmarried.

A competition took place among the local golfing chemists, when the four players placed each other in all four games, which resulted as follows: Mr. D. Ellis, eighteen holes up; Mr. W. Meakin, eleven holes up; Mr. C. J. Carr, two holes up; and Mr. Thomas Freeman, nil. These are all suburban chemists, and it is notable that they scored so well that they only let the City men win one game, and that by two holes.

Dr. W. H. Ransom, F.R.S., who has died at the age of eighty-three, was one of the oldest and best-known medical practitioners in the district. He was a man of considerable scientific attainments, and was a friend of Huxley, Herbert Spencer, and Burdon Sanderson. He retired from practice ten years ago, but still devoted his time to medical subjects, and last year he published a book entitled "The Inflammation Idea in General Pathology."

Sheffield Notes.

Councillor A. Russell Fox, chemist and druggist, has been appointed an Overseer of the Poor for the townships of Sheffield and Ecclesall.

Mr. F. B. Hirst, Ph.C., will shortly open a pharmacy in the suburban district of Endcliffe, at the corner of Rustlings Road and Ecclesall Road.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Sheffield University it was announced that three scholarships had been

offered for the Faculty of Medicine, one valued 100*l.* (to be remitted in fees), limited to women medical students, by an anonymous donor, and two others valued 50*l.* each, open to men and women students, given by the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staffs of the Sheffield Royal Hospital and the Sheffield Royal Infirmary. It is noteworthy that all the degrees of the University are open to both sexes equally.

Considering Same.

The public analyst for the City of London reports that during the past month one sample of powdered gentian-root, taken under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, was found to contain 25 per cent. of ground olive-stones, and another 40 per cent. of the same adulterant. The evidence relating to these two samples is in the hands of the City Solicitor, to take such action as he may deem necessary.

Early Closing.

Under the Shop-hours Act a closing order for chemists and druggists at Swansea has been confirmed by the Home Secretary, and is now in force. The closing hours are: 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; 2 p.m. on Thursday; 9 p.m. on Friday; and 11 p.m. on Saturday. On the day before Good Friday and through December the closing hour is 11 p.m.

Drug-stores Association of Great Britain.

The quarterly council-meeting was held at the Mitre Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday, April 10, Mr. W. Huntrods presiding. With the exception of Mr. P. Smith, of Garforth, all the members were present.

The Secretary (Mr. A. Dobson) reported that satisfactory progress was being made in regard to membership and that a drug-store proprietor in Johannesburg, South Africa, had become a member.

The Treasurer (Mr. J. B. Clarkson) submitted a draft financial report, which showed that all trade and legal liabilities for the year had been discharged.

The President said that although the Government Session had caused them a good deal of extra work in connection with the Government's Poisons Bill, they had not relaxed their efforts in connection with the work of organisation. As the result of an interview, Mr. E. S. G. Mayo, Liverpool, had generously undertaken to visit most of the towns between Merthyr and Dundee, when he would be able to confer with and assist the local Secretaries. Mr. Mayo had already visited South Shields and obtained several members, in addition to securing the services of a prominent man as local Secretary.

The following additional local Secretaries were appointed: Messrs. R. Childe, Collieridge Road, Attercliffe, Sheffield; W. H. Lawrence, 39 Devon Road, Bow, London, E.; and W. Trimmell, 144 Richmond Road, Cardiff.

Mr. Wilson, Hull, Mr. Trimmell, Cardiff, and Mr. Manfull, Nottingham, submitted satisfactory reports. The President said that the local Secretaries had taken up their work in a very energetic manner. Everything possible had been done to safeguard their interests in regard to the Poisons Bill.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The following are the results of the recent examinations: *Pharmaceutical Licence*.—The following passed: (Thos. Henry Hartwell Bennett, Edward Collins), James Reardon Moloney, Albert Owen Wells, David Gray, George Angus McLean Lee, James Cowie Campbell, William Patrick Doohan, Patrick Ward, Richard Plunkett English, Frederick Francis Stafford. Fifteen candidates were rejected.

Registered Druggist.—The following passed: Henry Brown Cleland Gordon, William James Henning, Thos. John Kerr, John George Moffatt, Alexander Taggart. Eight candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.—John Refausse passed. Two candidates were rejected.

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

The Irish Cattle-traders' and Stockowners' Association, at their meeting in Dublin on April 11, decided to offer evidence to the Special Committee of the House of Commons to which the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill is to be referred, so as to lead to the inclusion of Ireland in the Bill.

Irish International Exhibition.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Aberdeen have issued invitations for the opening of this exhibition at Herbert Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin, on Saturday, May 4. The exhibition promises to be most effective in every respect, and although it is not expected that everything will be in order by the opening day, the buildings and fittings will be quite complete, and opportunity for full inspection should arise within a fortnight or so after the opening date.

Dublin Spring Show.

Among the exhibitors at the Dublin Spring Show held during the past week were Messrs. Hoyte & Son, of Lower Sackville Street, Dublin. This firm showed Hoyte's "Great Irish Weed-killer" and McCarthy's sheep and cattle medicines. Francis Cupis, Ltd., Diss, Norfolk, exhibited horse and cattle remedies. Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Bride Street, Dublin, showed paints, colours, stock-marker, dipping-powders, etc. The Bolio Co., Cheltenham, exhibited cattle, horse, and sheep specialities, including the Bolio warble-preventive. The Potash Syndicate showed a collection of potash-salts. Mr. D. M. Watson, chemist, South Great George's Street, Dublin, had on show Swift's arsenate of lead, a new insecticide for use in fruit and other trees; Smith's "Perfect" weed-killer, Liverpool "Virus" for killing rats and mice, together with paints, varnishes, oils, etc.

An Astonished Coroner.

Dr. Louis A. Byrne, the Dublin Coroner, while conducting an inquest on a child who died through improper feeding, was told that the mother procured a powder and some lime-water from Mr. Nagle, Meath Street, for which she paid 1½d., whereupon he remarked, "It is an extraordinary thing that a chemist should prescribe."

Guardians' Doings.

Seven dispensary doctors of the Newry Union have been surcharged 8l. 10s., the cost of empties not returned. The auditor states that it is through the negligence of the doctors that the empties were not returned according to the contract.

The Carrick-on-Shannon Guardians, asked by the L.G.B. why they accepted a drug-tender which was not the lowest, have replied: "We believe that Sumner & Co. want to monopolise the drug-trade in Ireland, and when they get the monopoly will probably put up prices 50 per cent. or 100 per cent."

The North Dublin Guardians are exchanging letters with the Local Government Board because the latter body refuse to allow recoupment on the amount paid for surgical instruments for last half-year. The contract was not given to the lowest tenderer, and the Guardians were warned of the consequences. *Hinc illic lachryme.*

Variations in Analysis.

The Clonakilty (co. Cork) Magistrates, on April 13, had before them a case in which the Cork County Committee of Agriculture summoned Mr. Samuel Spiller, trading as J. E. Spiller & Co., for falsely invoicing a quantity of Scotia basic slag to the prejudice of the purchaser. Mr. G. Laurence, for the prosecution, said the slag was invoiced as containing 26 per cent. of phosphates insoluble in water but soluble in a 2-per-cent. citric-acid solution according to the Wagner method. Samples were taken and certified by Mr. D. J. O'Mahony, Cork, to contain only 22.5 per cent. of phosphates soluble in citric acid. When the case was heard in January the defendant alleged that the analysis was improperly conducted in that a mechanical agitator was not used: hand-shaking of the sample would make a difference against the defendant. It was then agreed to send a sample to Somerset House, and Mr. G. Stubbs, from the Government Laboratory, now stated that as the mean of four analyses the sample contained 23 per cent. of soluble phosphates. A mechanical agitator was used. For the defence it was stated that the slag was supplied by a Scotch firm,

and Mr. Charles Davidson, chemist to Messrs. A. Cross & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow, stated that he obtained 26.59 per cent. of soluble phosphates as a result of five experiments. Defective sampling would account for a variation in the analysis. The manager in Ireland for Messrs. Cross sent five portions of the defendant's sample to different analysts, and the various operators were present to swear to their analyses. Mr. Charles Conan obtained 26.53, 26.53, and 26.73 per cent. of soluble phosphates in three experiments. Mr. T. Howard, chief assistant to Dr. Voelcker & Son, obtained 28.49 and 28.61 per cent. Mr. B. C. Coyle, assistant to Sir Charles Cameron, found 30.72 per cent. in the portion he examined. He used a rocker instead of a machine on the rotary principle. Mr. James Mino, partner with Dr. Bernard Dyer, found 27.94 per cent. of soluble phosphate, obtaining the same results with both hand and machine shaking. After a short deliberation the Magistrates dismissed the case on its merits.

Charge Against an Assistant.

On April 15 at Clonakilty, co. Cork, a young man, named T. W. Merrigan, assistant to Mr. H. Hoskins, pharmaceutical chemist, Clonakilty, was charged with the larceny of various articles from his employer's shop. The goods, which included toilet-articles, perfumes, and sulphonal tablets, were found in accused's trunk, which was searched by the police. Merrigan was remanded to the Petty Sessions.

False Pretences.

The case in which James McClean is charged with obtaining large quantities of goods from English firms by false pretences (see *C. & D.*, March 9, 16 and 23) came on before Mr. Justice Johnson at Dublin City Commission on April 16. Accused represented himself as McClean & Co., wholesale grocers, confectioners, druggists, etc., of Eccles Place and Sackville Street, Dublin, and by means of showy letter-paper obtained 23l. worth of Koko hair-wash from the Koko Maricopas Co., Ltd., London, and goods from the Oatine Co., Ltd., South Kensington, Pinelyptus Co., British Perforated Paper Co., and Daisy, Ltd., Leeds. For the defence Mr. Harbinson urged that the Koko and Oatine were appeals to the gullibility and weakness of human nature, and the proprietors consequently were prepared to open accounts at their own risk and without making inquiries. Having made a bad debt this vindictive prosecution was started. His Lordship, in charging the jury, asked them to consider whether an attempt was being made to put the criminal law in force to punish the prisoner for failure to pay his debts; or whether the prisoner was guilty of fraud. The jury found the prisoner guilty on all counts, but his Lordship deferred sentence. On April 17 McClean was put forward for sentence. Judge Johnson said the case was a very serious one, for they had the reputation for honesty in commercial life in Ireland, and if it got abroad that this kind of fraudulent proceedings could go on with impunity, it would be fatal to the well-being of the country. He sentenced prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Society of Chemical Industry.

The annual business meeting of the Scottish Section was held at 129 Princes Street, Edinburgh, on April 16, when the following office-bearers were elected: Chairman, Mr. John S. MacArthur; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Thomas Gray; and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Charles E. Fawsitt—all of Glasgow. Messrs. A. Campion, James J. Dobbie, H. Dunlop, and C. F. Ratcliffe were appointed members of committee.

Personal Notes.

Mr. David Gemmell, chemist and druggist, Beith, is removing next month to new and more commodious premises in the same district.

Mr. Robert Barry, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of the late Mr. Thos. Young, chemist and druggist, in King Street, Kilmarnock, and will carry it on under his own name.

At Lockerbie District Licensing Court on April 16, Mr. Andrew Laidlaw, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Lockerbie, was granted a licence to sell medicated wines.

Mr. Robert McAdam, managing director of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., and Mr. T. B. Macfarlane, chemist and druggist, Wishaw, have been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the county of Lanark.

Mr. Joseph Edwin Black, chemist and druggist, is commencing business on his own account in Holmlea Road, Cathcart. Mr. Black studied at the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, and qualified last October. He is also a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy.

Aberdeen and the North.

Spring medicines are now well displayed in the various shops throughout the city.

Mr. John H. Low, chemist, has been granted a spirit-licence for his premises at 66 Broad Street, Fraserburgh.

Professor J. Campbell Brown, Liverpool, received the LL.D. degree from the Aberdeen University last week. The professor is a former pupil of the old Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, and was a student and bursar of Marischal College.

The Aberdeen Parish Council are making a change this year with regard to the supply of medicines for the indoor poor. Formerly these were contracted for and dispensed by one of the chemists in the city. A dispensary has been fitted up in the new poorhouse at Oldmill, and the resident medical officer is to undertake the dispensing. Offers are being taken from the wholesale houses for the supply of drugs for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. D. Morrison, chemist, who for the past year has managed the business at 49 Green for the trustees of the late Mr. James A. Gill, has taken over the drug-business of the late Mr. George Beverley, chemist, Keith. Mr. Morrison is a native of Keith, and served his apprenticeship in the shop of which he is now proprietor. The sheep-dip branch of the business was taken over some time ago by Mr. John H. Dawson, chemist, Fife Keith. Last week Mr. Morrison was entertained to a complimentary farewell supper at Osborne House, Union Street, by a number of his Aberdeen friends, and presented with a gold Albert. Mr. Fyfe, chemist from the Northern Co-operative Co.'s drug-store, Rosemount Viaduct, succeeds Mr. Morrison as manager of the business at 49 Green.

Dundee.

Mr. R. M. Lindsay, chemist and druggist, Albert Street, has been selected by Dundee Parish Council to furnish drugs for the poorhouses.

Alexander C. Walker, chemist and druggist, Hilltown, was at the Police Court on April 10 found guilty of assaulting his wife by striking her, and was fined 20s., the alternative being fourteen days' imprisonment. The case was heard with closed doors.

The whaling fleet sailed from Dundee this week for the far North. Mr. R. C. Mossman, F.R.S.E., Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, and Mr. Norman B. Kinnear, recently assisting at the Royal Scottish Museum, have joined the *Scotia* to carry out research-work. On board the *Morning* is Mr. Sandon Perkins, representing the Warwick Trading Co., in order to obtain cinematograph views of life in the Arctic.

Dr. Beattie Bain, a well-known local practitioner, died on April 16. He was a cultured man of wide experience. In the course of his career he was assistant for some time to Dr. Low, of King's Lynn, the family physician at Sandringham. In that connection Dr. Beattie Bain came much in contact with members of the Royal household, and it was a source of pride with him that he received the personal thanks of the Queen (then Princess of Wales) for his treatment of the neuralgia to which she was subject. It is stated that Dr. Bain is largely due the credit for the use of menthol-peppermint preparations, his attention having been directed to their efficacy by one of his brothers in the Far East. Dr. Bain was in practice in Dundee for about twenty-five years.

Mr. William Cummings, Secretary of the Forfarshire Chemists' Association, in a letter to the "Courier," criticises that newspaper's article on substitution referred to

last week (*C. & D.*, p. 538). After stating that anyone may bring out a patent medicine, no knowledge of drugs or diseases being needed, Mr. Cummings says:

Yet because chemists dare to protest against being made the medium for handling such things to the public, your contributor has the audacity to invite the public to join in the crusade now being made against those who, in exposing the patent-medicine trade, are doing a real public service. . . There are evils of substitution which were not mentioned in your article, and the substituents most deserving of condemnation are certain advertisers who, by making extravagant claims for medicines bearing fancy titles, persuade the public to spend shillings instead of the few pence which would buy the same drugs under their everyday names.

To this the editor replies: "The whole point of our contributor's article was that the public are entitled to get exactly what they ask for."

Edinburgh.

A chemist is showing a preparation, which he names "Smokenomore," to induce a distaste for tobacco.

An Edinburgh firm of wholesale chemists has refused to have further dealings with the Co-operative Store.

Mr. Charles Stewart, chemist and druggist, 27 Bruntsfield Place, is removing at the May term to new premises in Comiston Road.

Mr. Robert Scott, chemist and druggist, at present with Messrs. Gibson & Co., Nicolson Street, has bought Mr. Edward Steven's business at 503 Lawnmarket.

Photographic business is brisker, but only a few really photographic windows are in evidence as yet. Blood-purifier, health-salt, and sulphur-tablets are prominently displayed, while the needs of the humbler spring-cleaners necessitate large stocks of penny Epsom salt and cream of tartar.

Glasgow.

Mr. William Bonnar, chemist and druggist, has been elected Vice-President of the Hutchesontown Bowling Club.

At the recent first professional examination of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Mr. J. B. Michie, chemist and druggist, passed in chemistry and physics.

Messrs. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., chemists, have just put up a splendid electric lamp above the door of their premises at 255 Argyle Street (under the Caledonian Railway Bridge).

Greenock.

There is a rumour of an "All-night-open" pharmacy to be run in Greenock shortly.

Messrs. Cockburn, Ltd., chemists, Glasgow, have moved their Greenock branch into larger premises, which have been newly fitted up, on the other side of Cathcart Street, Greenock.

An Old Surgeon-Apothecary.

An interesting paper by Mr. Alex. P. Stevenson, Dundee, on "Patrick Blair, Surgeon-Apothecary, Dundee," was read at the meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society on Thursday, April 11, at which Mr. J. R. Hill presided. Dr. Blair is stated to have been born in Dundee about 1680. The author had not ascertained where Dr. Blair got his training. In an account the doctor gives of a case of poisoning at Peasehill, opposite Dundee, in 1694, it is stated that

there was a great famine in Scotland, so that the poor people gathered what kind of green herbs they could get and made a green broth, sprinkling some oatmeal among them; the farmer's family used *Cynoglossum maritimum procumbens*, taking it for colewort, with disastrous consequences.

Dr. Blair's intimate acquaintance with the work of Continental botanists would seem to indicate that his wandering years abroad had been somewhat prolonged. He was in Dundee in 1706, and in a poisoning-case he was asked by the magistrates to open the body, and with other physicians in town was subpoenaed to the trial in Edinburgh. The author had tried to find the date of that trial, but had been unable. It formed the substance of a letter which Dr. Blair wrote to Dr. Richard Mead, in which he indicates how useful Mead's book on the "Mechanical Action of Poisons" had been. This was a case of arsenic-poisoning, and the *post-mortem* appearances were relied on, there being

no chemical-tests in those days. An episode of how Dr. Blair came to dissect an elephant which died in Dundee was related, and reference made to the skeleton forming part of a natural-history collection in Dundee, which was ultimately lost sight of. He also started a physic-garden in Dundee, but no trace of it can be found, unless it be that some of the plants which Dr. Blair told Petiver he required, as they were not to be had in this neighbourhood, are the progenitors of those which now are come across in and around Dundee. This loss of the garden was a pity, for as Professor Bayley Balfour writes: "The interest in the Dundee garden lies in this: that it would be one of the earliest founded in Britain—Oxford first, then Edinburgh (1670), next would come Dundee." Dr. Blair seems to have been a Jacobite, and was with Lord Nairn's battalion when it surrendered at Preston. He was taken a prisoner to London, tried, and sentenced to death. He was, however, pardoned, and subsequently helped to inspire the good work which Cambridge has done for botany and which is associated with the name of the Martyns (father and son, who held the chair between them for ninety-two years), Henston, and Babington. The "Pharmo-Botanologia," a classical dissertation on all the British indigenous and garden plants of the new Dispensatory, was Blair's last work. It passed through the press from 1723 to 1729.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE LATE PROFESSOR MOISSAN.—At the last meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy Dr. Viron (President) briefly but fittingly alluded to the recent death of M. Moissan.

DORVAULT'S "L'OFFICINE."—A new edition of Dorvault's "L'Officine" is being edited by M. Michel, the partner of M. Lepinois in the well-known "Pharmacie Yvon" in the rue de la Feuillade, Paris, close to the Banque de France.

M. MAURICE PETIT, PHARMACIST, has published a reprint of the works of Dr. Jean Rey, a *savant* of the Perigord district, who wrote on the weight of the atmosphere (*pesanteur de l'air*) as far back as 1630, but whose curious book was so rare as to be practically unobtainable.

PARIS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—M. Béhal, Professor of Toxicology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine on April 16. M. Béhal takes the seat of the late M. Prunier, former Director of the Central Pharmacy of the Paris Hospitals.

"A CURIOUS EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRONTAGE."—The fact of an English pharmacy figuring in a French architectural journal is sufficiently rare to deserve special notice. The "Construction Moderne" of March 30 last publishes a three-quarter page engraving of Mr. Lawrence's premises at Knarsborough (Yorks), commenting on the very curious eighteenth-century frontage and pointing out various technical details which characterise the building.

PHARMACY-STUDENTS AT LYONS.—The pharmacy-students of the Mixed Faculty of this town (the largest body in France outside Paris) kept up the time-honoured custom of the "monome" last week. Their serried ranks filed around the buildings of the Faculties of Medicine and Sciences to loud cries of "Conspuez Florence!" and "Conspuez Bordier!" M. Bordier is Professor of Physics, and M. Florence of Pharmacology. Severe votes of censure were passed upon them by the students at a subsequent meeting held at the Brasserie Charron, and are to be handed in to the Dean of the Faculty.

M. VAUDIN.—The importance of the rôle of the General Association of French Pharmacists and the activity of its President (M. Vaudin) in opposing the tax on pharmaceutical specialties has been questioned in some French pharmaceutical journals. As a matter of fact M. Vaudin took a very active and prompt interest in the matter, and studied the text of the British Medicine-stamp Acts, etc. His recent indisposition is principally due to the exertions he made in this direction, and the important amendment proposed by M. Morel (the Deputy-Pharmacist), by which articles made by the pharmacist himself were exempted from the action of the law, was due to the initiative of M. Vaudin.

A RESULT OF VACCINATION.—A nurse at the Maternity Hospital at Amiens carried two week-old babies to the "vaccination-room." They were duly inoculated and handed to their mammas, who were leaving the institution as soon as this formality was accomplished. Some time afterwards one of the mothers returned, and in tearful and despairing accents explained that the fine boy she had handed to the nurse had been substituted for—a little girl! She was closely followed by a similarly distracted parent whose little girl had been replaced by a boy. The necessary exchange of babies was speedily effected.

DR. RICHE, who has just retired from the post of Director of Assays at the Paris Mint, was for twenty-six years (1873-1899) Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. The "age-limit" rule (he was then seventy) compelled him to relinquish his professorship eight years ago, though he was still active and hearty. In 1905 Dr. Riche was appointed a member of the Permanent Committee for the research and verification of analytic methods in connection with the new Adulteration Act. His post at the Mint is to be taken by Professor Hanriot, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine.

CHEMISTRY AND CONSTANCY.—The clever leader-writer of a widely circulated Parisian daily points out to the public in general—and presumably to eligible and sentimental spinsters in particular—that as a husband, the chemist or *savant* is far superior to the poet. He cites in proof of his theory such conclusive cases of connubial constancy as the Berthelots and the Lavoisiers, Condorcet, Faraday, etc., and contrasts them with the usually unhappy alliances of Musset, Victor Hugo, J. J. Rousseau, etc. Lavoisier, he notes, was twenty-eight when he first met Mlle. Paulze, then fourteen, and he married her two or three years later, the wedding taking place in the house which is now the Pharmacie Centrale, Paris.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

MR. J. P. GREEN has gone from the Port Elizabeth branch of Lennon, Ltd., to take charge of the company's branch at Kimberley.

MR. A. WALSH, chairman of Lennon, Ltd., and President of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, has been elected President of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Walsh will attend, at Pretoria, the central meeting of Associated South African Chambers.

THE AMALGAMATED CHEMISTS (Cape Peninsula) have formed a football club. The officers are Mr. E. Scaife, captain; Mr. T. Little, vice-captain; Mr. J. Marcus (Box 242, Cape Town), hon. secretary and treasurer, with Messrs. Hughes, Burnham, Pollexfen, and Durrant as committee.

DUTY ON IMPORTED PILLS.—In connection with the Customs notice (No. 1151) of January 30, 1907, relative to pills imported in packages not for direct sale to the public, it has been officially notified that, in order to avoid delay, consignors of pills by parcel-post to other colonies and territories in the Union may enter into a bond, with one approved surety, to pay the additional duty at the end of each month on such removals.

A MUNICIPAL AFFAIR.—Mr. A. E. A. Tothill, a well-known Cape Town chemist, who owns what probably is the oldest-established business at the Cape, attended a municipal meeting of Cape Town on March 18. There was a little bit of a scandal brought to light in connection with a paving contract, and Mr. Tothill tried hard to get all the culprits on

view. He did not succeed for the time being, but it is safe to say that Mr. Tothill will "come again."

PLATINUM.—Business is still very quiet, writes a Port Elizabeth correspondent. The only excitement lately has been the discovery of platinum ore, containing also gold, osmium, and iridium, near Grahamstown. A company has been formed to work the deposits, but owing to the results of the analyses (which are being done in Germany) not yet being to hand, and as Professor Cory's report was not very satisfactory, the excitement has cooled down.

ON THE SICK LIST.—Mr. J. S. North, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, has recently undergone an operation. Writing under date March 27, our correspondent says that he was progressing favourably, and hoped soon to be able to attend to business again.—Mr. George Darroll, to whose sudden illness we referred last week, was also well on the road to recovery when the mail left.—Mr. J. C. Boyd, representative in South Africa of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, U.S.A., who arrived in Cape Town early in March from the Transvaal, is in hospital. On his way south Mr. Boyd broke his journey at Kimberley, as he was not feeling well, where it is stated he had a mild attack of typhoid. After resting at the sanatorium at Alexandersfontein, near Kimberley, for a few days, Mr. Boyd continued on to Cape Town, but was removed from the Mount Nelson Hotel to the Monte Rosa Hospital within a week of his arrival, the doctor fearing pneumonia. When the mail steamer cleared he was doing as well as might be expected.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY held a Council-meeting in the Y.M.C.A., Cape Town, on March 21. There were present Mr. D. K. Petersen, Vice-President; Messrs. F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), J. Sowden (Rondebosch), J. Clayton Smith (Cape Town), A. E. A. Tothill, and the Secretary (Mr. J. Dell). In the absence of the President (Mr. J. S. North), Mr. D. K. Petersen was in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected as country members of the Council: Mr. C. E. Gardner (Port Elizabeth), Mr. W. K. Mager (Queenstown), Mr. G. W. Fowler (Mossel Bay), Mr. T. Engels (Paarl), Mr. T. S. Martin (Somerset West), and Mr. A. C. H. Miller (Simons Town). A discussion took place as to whether the evening would not be best suited for Council-meetings, as Mr. F. C. Mathew thought the convenience of the retailer should be paramount in this connection, and it was decided to take a vote on the subject. A member asked if replies had been received from the Eastern Province and Northern Associations relative to the opium regulations. The South African Pharmaceutical Association had responded, but the Northern District Chemists' Association had not so far. It would seem that the chemists of Cape Colony are labouring under restrictions that their Transvaal colleagues are not, so the Society is going to make an effort in this direction. The accounts were passed for payment, and it was decided to start a register showing attendances of members.

Transvaal.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT was opened by the Governor in state on March 21. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. B. Owen Jones, chemist and druggist (Progressive member for West Boksburg), made his maiden speech in supporting the second reading of the Government's Asiatic Registration Bill, which was passed through both Houses in two days.

India and the East.

A QUALIFIED CHINESE COMPOUNDER in Singapore recently lost his licence on account of being a party to a morphine-dealing transaction.

THE OPIUM-HARVEST is becoming general in the United Provinces, where collection is now proceeding in the districts of Bahraich, Bara Banki, Ree Bareilly, Partabgarh, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Basti.

SELLING COCAINE.—At Mazagon, Bombay, on March 26, a Hindoo labourer was fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, for selling cocaine without a licence. The accused was caught red-handed by an Abkari inspector selling 2 grains. He had eight packets concealed on his person when searched.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM.—The idea has fallen through of the Rangoon Government taking over thirty-four out of ninety licensed opium-shops, in obedience to the dictates of the Secretary of State, who objected to the Government becoming their own retail agents. With regard to the Excise establishment, which is only on a temporary footing at present, Mr. Morley has approved of its being made a permanent and pensionable department of the Government of India.

CHARGES AGAINST DOCTORS.—At Singapore on March 11, Dr. Wertheim was fined \$5 for not renewing his licence for the year.—On March 5 the police seized bottles and packets containing 103½ grains of morphine hydrochloride, 443½ grains of morphine sulphate, and 190½ grains of morphine tartrate on the premises of a medical practitioner in Singapore. It was alleged that the proprietor had not the permission of the Principal Civil Medical Officer for the possession of the morphine, and a prosecution resulted. The Magistrate dismissed the case, without costs.

NEW POISONS RULES.—Revised rules under the Poisons Ordinance are to be discussed at the next meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council. The chemists interested have not been notified or consulted in any way. The changes of note are that licensed chemists and druggists may sell poisons wholesale without the restrictions placed upon those who are not so qualified, and cocaine is brought under the Morphine Ordinance. To the latter proposal the chemists have objected, on account of the additional returns such a proceeding would entail.

POTASSIUM-CHLORATE SCARCITY.—As already mentioned in the *C. & D.*, the match-factories in Osaka and Kobe were recently at a standstill for lack of chlorate of potash. Formerly some 100,000 packages of this material were stored in Osaka and Kobe, and the paucity is now unprecedented. The lack of material, says the "Oriental Druggist," is said to be due to the fact that Messrs. De la Camp & Co., of Kobe, and Iwai Shoten, of Osaka, sole agents for chlorate of potash in Japan, ceased importing from Europe in November and December last in order to avoid the payment of storage in consequence of the reconstruction of godowns.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE SWISS PATENT LAW.—The new Patents Bill which created so much trouble since its inception in December last has been passed by the Swiss National Council. As now passed the law enacts that all inventions which are contrary to the laws or to good morals are excluded from protection. Patents will be granted to chemical-processes only rather than to chemical-materials, except in the case of certain foods, etc., produced by chemical-methods.

THE BELGIAN ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE has made a proposal to form an International Pharmacopœia Commission, with its seat in Brussels, with the object of furthering uniformity among the existing Pharmacopœias as a result of the Brussels Convention regarding powerful drugs. The Dutch Pharmacopœia Commission has already promised its adhesion, and the Belgian Government is to approach the Governments which participated in the Convention.

WANT IT RETROSPECTIVE.—The "Novoe Vremya" reports a strike in the Lepeschka Chemical-works, where certain of the processes requiring night-work and constant attention, the night shift gets almost three times the rate of day pay. Now the men demand arrears of pay over the past eight years at this increased rate, notwithstanding that many old hands have already left, and others—the younger ones—have not been at their work for the eight years specified. The managers refused. The men have struck.

GOOD BUSINESS.—Last year has proved a profitable one to German chemical-industry, as is illustrated by the dividends the various factories are about to pay. In almost every case there has been an increase in results. The Elberfelder Farbwerke (formerly Fr. Bayer & Co.) are paying 36 per cent., the net profit being 10,197,848m. (509,892l.); Chemical-factory (formerly E. Schering, Berlin) pays 17 per cent., the Society for Aniline Manufacture in Berlin 22 per cent., and the Union of Chemical-factories in Mannheim 20 per cent.

Legal Reports.

High Court Case.

COMPANY DENTISTS.

THE case of the Attorney-General (Kevin E. O'Duffy) v. Myddletons, Ltd., Belfast, was mentioned in the Dublin Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Barton, on April 17.

Mr. Samuels, K.C., with whom were Messrs. Ronan, K.C., and FitzGibbon, B.L. (instructed by Messrs. W. G. Bradley & Son, solicitors, Dublin), for the relator, applied to his Lordship, to fix a day for the hearing of the action, which, he said, was likely to take time. The relator, a Dublin dentist, sought an injunction restraining the defendant company, its directors and shareholders, from advertising for customers under the name and description of dentists or surgeon-dentists, or any combination implying that the business carried on was conducted by registered dentists, and restraining them from employing Alfred Myddleton to carry on the business under that title.

Mr. Justice Barton fixed the case for April 26.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Hawarden, on April 10, Elizabeth Fenwick, of Shotton, was fined 5s., and 22s. 9d. costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre, which, on analysis, was found to contain only one-sixth of the minimum B.P. proportion of ethyl nitrite.

At Rotherham on April 11, William Crossley, drysalter, 451 Fitzwilliam Road, was fined 20s., including costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre which, according to the analyst's certificate, contained only 1.05 per cent. of nitrous ether.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Kensington Town Hall on April 16, Mr. W. R. Hoare, chemist and druggist, 199 Portobello Road, W., was summoned for selling 6 oz. of camphorated oil 15.34 per cent. deficient in camphor. Mr. C. Leet prosecuted for the Kensington Borough Council, and Mr. F. W. Beck (on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association) defended. Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King were represented by Mr. Montague Pierse (Pierse & Sons, solicitors). The purchase having been proved, Mr. Beck intimated a warranty defence. He called Mr. E. S. Hillman, chemist and druggist, a partner of Mr. Hoare's, who proved that the order for the oil was given, in September 1906, to Mr. Hopkinson, traveller for Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King. B.P. oil was specifically ordered and invoiced. Excepting that he took out a pint of the oil from the gallon jar in which it came, for the use of their Cornwall Road shop, he did not interfere with the contents. Mr. Thomas Hopkinson, the traveller referred to, having given evidence, Mr. Robert Fouracre, chemist and druggist, manager at 199 Portobello Road, deposed to receiving and storing the consignment of oil referred to by Mr. Hillman. The jar came to him labelled "Lin. Camph., B.P.," and he sold 6 oz. to the inspector from the Winchester which he filled from the gallon jar. Mr. W. Johnston, Ph.C., deposed that in his opinion everything reasonable and feasible had been done to preserve the oil at proper strength. Mr. W. J. Beardsley, laboratory chemist to Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, deposed that the oil had been made under his supervision, and that when finished it was according to the B.P. Mr. Pierse at this stage was proceeding to call further evidence in proof of his contention that his clients had sent out an article of full strength, but Mr. Leet said that after the evidence of Mr. Beardsley he proposed to withdraw the summons. He was convinced that the defendant had done all he could to comply with the law. The Magistrates agreed, but defendant had to pay two guineas costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ALEXANDER M. McADAM, 71 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Chemist.—The petition for cessio (*C. & D.*, April 6, p. 513) will not now be insisted by the petitioner.

Re CHARLES LAMB, trading as Chas. Lamb & Co., 61 Mark Lane, London, E.C., Chemical Merchant and Agent.—This

bankrupt, who failed in July 1904, applied on April 12 at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. The Official Receiver (Mr. G. W. Chapman) reported that the provable debts amounted to about 2,250*l.*, and the estate had only realised 13*l.* 19s. 2*d.* The bankrupt began business in January 1880, and in 1891 he made a private arrangement under which he paid a composition of 7s. 6*d.* in the pound on debts amounted to 3,000*l.* He subsequently continued business with fair success until January 1902, when he was again in difficulties, and was compelled to execute a deed of assignment, but only about one-half of his creditors signed the deed. The bankrupt again resumed business, and traded until the receiving order, but from want of capital and bad trade he did not make sufficient profit to cover his household and personal expenses.—On statutory grounds Mr. Registrar Brougham imposed a further suspension of two years. Order entered accordingly.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

MCDONALD, G. B., and SINIGAR, H., Southall, Middlesex, under the style of McDonald & Sinigar, physicians and surgeons.

CROWTHER, J., CROWTHER, A., and CROWTHER, W. H., Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield, under the style of William Crowther & Joseph Crowther, chemical-manufacturers.

MEYRICK, F. R. H., and MEYRICK, R. W., Basingstoke, Hants, under the style of Meyrick & Meyrick, general medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

EMMS, HARRY ROBERT, Birmingham, physician and surgeon.

New Companies and Company News.

G. BALDWIN & CO., LTD.—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of herbalists, chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in salts, alkalis, drugs, medicines, photographic materials and optical, scientific, and other instruments, etc. The first subscribers are: W. Burnett, 17 Edmund Street, S.E., chemist; H. Marley, chemist's assistant; W. Senior, chemist's assistant; E. T. S. Harrold, 9 Hazeldon Road, Brockley, S.E., druggist; H. Harrison, printer; J. C. Sayer, clerk; M. A. Carson, clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. A. Baldwin and S. W. Bartman (both permanent). Qualification, one share. Remuneration, 50*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 77 Walworth Road, S.E.

F. S. CLEAVER & SONS, LTD.—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (29,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on at the Central Honey Soap and Perfumery Works, 32-4 Red Lion Street, 9, 10, 12, and 14 Princeton Street, 25-7 Emerald Street, and Dog and Duck Yard, all in Holborn, London, and at the Grove Soap-works, 12 Gravel Lane, Southwark, S.E., as "F. S. Cleaver & Sons," and to carry on the business of soap-manufacturers, oil-refiners, chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in toilet-requisites, wood, card, and metal box and case manufacturers, candle-makers, perfume-manufacturers, etc. The first subscribers are: G. Stockman, managing clerk; B. A. Hooper, clerk; J. Brown, clerk; E. J. Kimber, clerk; L. W. Gill, accountant; J. W. Bridges, clerk; and N. W. N. Swinson, solicitor. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification (except first or permanent directors), 100*l.* Remuneration, 200*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, 32 Red Lion Street, Holborn, W.C.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO., LTD.—Capital 33,000*l.*, in 30,000 "A" shares of 1*l.* each and 300 "B" shares of 10*l.* each. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in confections, jams, etc., carried on in Jacob Street, Dockhead, and Springall's Wharf, Bermondsey, S.E., at Heddon Street, W., and at 5 Idol Lane, E.C., as "Chas. Southwell & Co.," and to adopt an agreement with Clara R. Southwell, J. Letts, R. Letts, C. E. Southwell, and C. Letts. The first directors are C. E. Southwell (managing director), F. G. Wright, and H. H. Robins. The trustees for the 50,000*l.* debentures provided for by above agreement may appoint a director. Remuneration of "debenture director," 50*l.* per annum. Remuneration of F. G. Wright (including salary under agreement), 400*l.* per annum and 5 per cent. of the net profits available for distribution; of H. H. Robins (in addition to salary under agreement), 5 per cent. of the profits available for distribution; of other directors as fixed by the company, subject to any contract with managing director. Registered office, Jacob Street, Dockhead, S.E.

C. TENNANT, SONS & Co., LTD.—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (100,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business of chemical-manufacturers, etc., carried on at 9 Mincing Lane and 9 and 10 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C., and at Cardiff and elsewhere, as "C. Tennant, Sons & Co.," to adopt an agreement with Sir Edward P. Tennant, W. A. Tennant, and C. Atkins, and to carry on the said business and that of metal-agents, chemists, druggists, drysalers, dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, etc. The first directors are Sir Edward P. Tennant, Bart. (chairman), W. A. Tennant, and C. Atkins, all of whom are permanent. Qualification of first directors, 10,000*l.*, of which 7,000*l.* must be in ordinary shares; of subsequent directors 3,000*l.* ordinary shares. Remuneration, as fixed by the company. Registered office, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C.

DAKIN BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale druggists, manufacturing chemists, druggists' sundriesmen, surgical-instrument dealers, etc., carried on by J. H. Dakin and E. H. Nicoll, as "Dakin Brothers," at 82 Middlesex Street, and 1-5 Cobb Street, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., and to carry on the said business and that of ore smelters and refiners, assayers, rectifiers, drysalers, oil-refiners, essence-manufacturers, essential-oil distillers, etc. The first subscribers are: J. H. Dakin, 82 Middlesex Street, E.C., wholesale druggist; E. H. Nicoll, 82 Middlesex Street, E.C., wholesale druggist; H. S. Wright, 26 Woodside Park Road, N. Finchley, buyer; A. V. Appleton, 112 Mortlake Road Ilford, clerk; J. Atto, 118 Winton Road, Green Lanes, N., chemist and druggist; A. W. Topping, 18 Milton Avenue, Highgate, N., clerk; and T. Norris, 73 Downham Road, N., clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. H. Dakin and E. H. Nicoll (both permanent). Qualification, 1,000*l.* Remuneration (subject to any agreement), as fixed by the company. Registered office, 82 Middlesex Street and 1-5 Cobb Street, Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C.

CAMPFOR, LTD.—Capital 40,000*l.*, in 39,980 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each and 400 deferred shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To adopt agreements with Fritz Koch (vendor) and C. Selz (promoter), to acquire the benefit of and patents for an invention or process for manufacturing camphene free from chlorine, to acquire any other inventions relating to the production, manufacture, and utilisation of camphor and similar substances, to manufacture, refine, prepare for market, buy, sell, export, import, and deal in camphor, camphene, celluloid, terpenes, naphthalene, and other disinfectants, preservatives, and chemical or other substances and products, etc. The first subscribers are: W. A. Nash, Brentford, manager; G. D. Adams, Palmer's Green, N., traveller; E. Seeley, 30 Belsize Road, N.W., merchant; C. Manfus, Westcliff, merchant; E. H. Geddes, clerk; W. H. Musson, clerk; and F. D. Murphy, clerk. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first. Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum (150*l.* for the chairman) and 10 per cent. of the net profits remaining after 10 per cent. has been paid on the shares, divisible. Registered office, 17 Philpot Lane, E.C.

ILFORD, LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending April 30, 1907.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD., announce the payment of the interim dividend on the preference shares for the half-year ended March 31 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax. The transfer-books will be closed from April 13 to April 20, both days inclusive.

PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE DRUG CO., LTD.—A petition for the winding-up of this company was presented to the County Court of Devonshire by F. Schutze & Co., 89 Southwark Street, S.E., and Dakin Brothers, 82 Middlesex Street, E.C., and will be heard at the Western Law Courts, Plymouth, on April 24.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.—The directors recommend a final dividend of 1*s.* 3*d.* per share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, making, with the 9*d.* per share paid November 1, 1906, 10 per cent. for the year. They also transfer 5,500*l.* to advertising appropriation account, 20,000*l.* to reserve, and carry forward 3,630*l.*

SINGLETON & COLE, LTD.—The report for the year ended January 26 last states that the net profits for the year amount to 8,157*l.* This, added to the balance brought forward from last year, makes a total of 13,374*l.* The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, making 6 per cent. for the year, leaving 6,174*l.* to be carried forward.

CHARLES SOUTHWELL & Co.—The business of this old-established firm of confectioners at Jacob Street, Dockhead, S.E., has been converted into a private limited-liability company. The firm have taken the opportunity of associating more closely with themselves certain members of the staff.

Mr. Charles Elmer Southwell is the managing director, and Mr. Frederick George Wright and Mr. Henry Hollies Robins, Ph.C., F.C.S., are directors. Mr. Robins is the chemist of the firm, and was at one time with Mr. William Martindale, New Cavendish Street, and an active member of the Chemists' Assistants' Association.

Personalities.

MRS. FRED REYNOLDS'S latest novel "The House of Rest" has gone into a second edition.

MR. H. ADCOCK, pharmacist, Alcester, has been appointed Chairman of the local Parish Council.

MR. FRANK ROGERS, chemist and druggist, has been elected Vicar's Warden of St. Mary's Church, Petworth.

MR. J. R. BIRKETT, chemist and druggist, and Mayor of Morecambe, has been appointed a Land-tax Commissioner.

MR. RALPH L. CASSIE, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected senior churchwarden for Christ Church, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

MR. GODFREY C. WOOD, chemist and druggist, has been unanimously appointed the people's warden for the parish church of St. Cadoc's, Trevechin, near Pontypool.

MR. JESSE BOOT has contributed 550*l.* towards the cost of erecting a Wesleyan mission hall at Nottingham, and has promised 2,000*l.* to help to build a mission institute.

AMONG the well-known men who received Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, on his arrival in London to attend the Colonial Conference, was Mr. John Morgan Richards.

MR. G. W. HATFIELD, of Hatfield & Son, chemists, 817 Commercial Road, London, E., has been appointed a Land-tax Commissioner for the Lower Division of the county of London.

MR. L. R. SCAMMELL, F.C.S., of Messrs. F. H. Faulding & Co., Adelaide, South Australia, reached London on Friday, April 12, from Bombay. Mr. Scammell is accompanied by Mrs. Scammell and their two sons.

MR. ARTHUR L. MASSEY (of A. L. Massey & Co., manufacturers' agents and importers, Toronto, Ontario, Canada) is now in London, and letters may be addressed to him at Hôtel Cecil, or c/o the C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MR. A. P. BARNARD, J.P., chemist, Hackney Road, E., etc., has received from the Bethnal Green Board of Guardians a unanimous vote of thanks for his services as their representative on the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

THE employes of Mr. J. C. Arnfield, manufacturing chemist, Lower Hillgate, Stockport, on April 13 presented a timepiece, suitably engraved, to Mr. Thomas Owen Arnfield, pharmaceutical chemist, on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

MR. FRANCIS A. DARTON has been awarded a gold medal by the Milan Exhibition for improvements and inventions of scientific-apparatus exhibited by his firm (Messrs. F. Darton & Co., St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.) at the exhibition. This is in addition to the grand prix awarded to the firm.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE's book on the Dillenian Herbaria at Oxford is receiving high praise from reviewers, one of whom says it is "a scholarly volume prompted by pious impulse." That is not, perhaps, the happiest phrase for the whole-souled enthusiasm which Mr. Druce has for Dillenius, but it will serve.

SIR SAMUEL SADLER, F.C.S., has been presented with a portrait of Lady Sadler, subscribed for by the people of the Parliamentary borough of Middlesbrough, and an illuminated album, given by the officials of the Conservative Association in the district, on the occasion of his retirement from political life, after thirty years' association with Middlesbrough.

MR. GEORGE WHEWELL, F.I.C., of Blackburn, who has been appointed Chamberlain of the Priory of Lancashire (Freemasons), has been Professor of Chemistry at the Blackburn Grammar School, Hutton Grammar School, Blackburn School of Art, and the Darwen Technical School. He has practised as an analytical chemist in Blackburn for over thirty years, being also in business as a vinegar-brewer.

Births.

ASHCROFT.—At Aigburth Vale on March 23, the wife of Mr. A. W. Ashcroft, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

CARLETON.—At the Medical Hall, Dunluce Street, Larne, on April 2, the wife of Mr. G. H. Carleton of a daughter.

SAMPSON.—At the Cleveland Pharmacy, Bath, on April 14, the wife of Mr. J. W. Sampson, F.C.S., Ph.C., of a daughter.

Deaths.

ARRANDALE.—Suddenly, at Denton, Lancs, on April 1, Mr. James William Arrandale, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Arrandale had carried on business at 185 Manchester Road, Denton, for some years.

BEALEY.—At Manor House, Bury, on April 15, from drowning, Mr. Adam Crompton Bealey, senior partner in the firm of A. C. Bealey & Sons, chemical-manufacturers, Radcliffe, aged sixty. Mr. Bealey was very rich and made many generous gifts to the locality. One of his gifts, the Bealey Convalescent Home, cost nearly 30,000/.

BROWN.—At Collingham, Newark, on April 13, Mr. Walter Sims Brown, chemist and druggist, High Street, Collingham, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Brown, who passed the Minor examination in July 1890, had an attack of influenza, which rapidly developed into pneumonia, and he succumbed after ten days' illness.

CUBLEY.—At 48 Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, London, on April 16, Mr. George A. Cubley, chemist and druggist, late of Sheffield and Derby, aged sixty-four. Mr. Cubley at one time filled a very prominent position in pharmaceutical circles in Sheffield. In 1865 he purchased the business of Mr. Thomas Perry at No. 4 High Street there, Mr. Job Preston being at that time an assistant on the staff. In the following year Mr. Cubley took Mr. Preston into partnership, and the business was carried on for many years under the style of Cubley & Preston, the partnership being finally dissolved in 1889. Mr. Preston afterwards removed to premises in Fargate, and more recently to Barker's Pool, where the business is now carried on. On the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Cubley proceeded to London to open a depot for Messrs. Harrington Bros., of Cork, acting as their English manager, and at the time of his death he was managing director. His son, Dr. Arthur Cubley, is a director of the company. He was a Freemason and a Churchman. He was also a founder of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society and a member of the first Council.

DRAPER.—At Blackburn, on April 12, Mr. Frederick Louis Draper, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-one.

GREASLEY.—At View Cottage, Matlock, on April 16, suddenly, Mr. M. Greasley, retired chemist, aged sixty-six.

McILWAINE.—On April 10, at Terang, Victoria, Mr. John McIlwaine. With Mr. Joseph Marshall, Mr. McIlwaine carried on a chemist's business at Newry, Ireland, for many years prior to 1886, when he emigrated to Australia. Mr. McIlwaine was brother to Mrs. S. Connor, wife of Mr. S. Connor, pharmaceutical chemist, Newry.

ROOK.—At Hastings, on April 3, Mr. Edward Rook, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Rook was in business for many years in High Street, Sittingbourne.

WHARTON.—Recently, in London, Mr. Wm. Wharton, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-three. Deceased served his apprenticeship at Barnard Castle with Mr. Jonathan Hall, chemist and druggist, Market Place.

WYETH.—At 1511 Locust Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., on March 30, Mr. John Wyeth, president of Wyeth & Brother, Inc., manufacturing pharmacists in that city, aged seventy-three. Mr. Wyeth succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and got his first experience of pharmacy in a drug-store at Pittsburg, whence he went to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in 1854. He then became an assistant to Mr. Henry C. Blair, pharmacist, Philadelphia, and subsequently joined him as partner. He gave up this connection to start a retail pharmacy in the city along with his

brother, Mr. Frank H. Wyeth, which they conducted with success, gradually developing the manufacturing side of the business. They paid special attention to the production of compressed tablets, and carried this to high perfection. It was their products which were first introduced to this country thirty years ago by the late Mr. S. M. Burroughs, whose firm afterwards established a factory of their own in London. The manufacturing side of the Wyeth business developed greatly after the firm received a big Government contract during the war, and it is now many years since they entirely severed their connection with the retail trade and became one of the leading manufacturing houses connected with pharmacy in the United States. Mr. Frank H. Wyeth, vice-president of the business, was, when the mail left, in a precarious condition as the result of shock on hearing of his brother's death. Mr. Wyeth is survived by his wife and son, Mr. Stuart Wyeth, who was associated with his father in business.

Trade Notes.

QUININE ACETYL-SALICYLATE.—We recently referred (*C. & D.*, March 9, p. 375) to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s tabloid-product entitled "Xaxaquin." It is now put on the market by them in crystalline form in 1-oz. bottles under its ordinary name.

"EUREKA" WEED-KILLER.—This is the season when weed-killer is in demand, and it deserves notice that Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., Lincoln, supply their "Eureka" in powder and liquid forms; both qualities are about the same in price and effect, but the powder seems to be preferred because it does away with the trouble of returning empty packages, and it is quick in action. Chemists, as the only legalised sellers of scheduled poisons, would do well to emphasise the fact more forcibly to the public, and it cannot be done better than by stocking and showing the goods that come under this category.

STERILISED LUBRICANT.—The little collapsible tube shown in the sketch is a container of catheter lubricant devised by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. It will be noted that the mouth of the tube



is specially devised to facilitate the lubrication of a catheter, and each tube contains sufficient grease for one day. The lubricant, which can also be used for surgeons' hands, is aseptic, and free from any antiseptic.

NOVOCAIN.—This new local anæsthetic for which Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., are the wholesale agents for the United Kingdom, has made steady progress in surgical operations, especially as an anæsthetic for injection into the spinal medulla. In such cases it induces complete absence of pain, so that even abdominal operations can be performed without the patient being aware that anything is happening. Novocain is the hydrochloride of *p*-aminobenzoylethylamine-ethanol, and is a white crystalline powder which dissolves readily in cold water. It is seven times less toxic than cocaine. For infiltration anæsthesia it is used in $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solutions; for nerve centres and nerve trunks 1 to 2 per cent. solution, and for medullary anæsthesia in 5 per cent. solutions. Messrs. Allen & Hanburys supply it in powder and tablets, and also in combination with suprarenin borate in ampullæ and other forms. Fuller particulars and prices can be obtained from the firm on application.

AGRICULTURAL LEAFLETS.—The following have just been issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and may be obtained post free on application to the Secretary, 4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.; No. 176, Poultry-fattening; No. 180, Dodder (sprinkling with calcium sulphide in powder is better than sulphate of iron); No. 181, Cleansing of Water-courses; No. 182, Crimson Clover (deals with seed-adulterants, and, like No. 180, is well illustrated); No. 189, Insurance of Farming-stock against Fire; No. 190, Dogs Act, 1906 (epitome)

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Tonol.—Under this name Scherings, of Berlin, have introduced a combination of glycerophosphates of the alkalies and alkaloids (quinine and strychnine).

Lysan is the name of a new antiseptic introduced in Germany. It appears to contain formaldehyde in combination with eucalyptol, menthol, eugenol, and other alcoholic solvents.

New Remedies.—*Pavarin* is dimethyl-amino para-xanthin, $C_8H_{10}N_2O_2$, a compound melting at 226° and forming well-defined crystals. It is claimed to be a very powerful diuretic. *Borovertene* is a combination of hexamethylenetetramine with boric acid, and is said to be a very useful antiseptic for the urinary organs. *Forgenine* is a formate of tetramethylammonium, $H.CO.O.N(CH_3)_4$. It has a powerful action on the vaso-motor centres, and is useful in cardiac troubles.

Rhubarb.—A. Tschirch and J. Edner report to the "Archiv der Pharmazie," 1907, 139, on the examination of English and French rhubarbs. The authors trace the cultivation of rhubarb in England from 1762, when it was supposed that *Rheum rhaponticum* was the species cultivated by Hayward at Banbury, but Tschirch and Edner find that the analytical products of the root are more in accordance with the plant being *R. officinale*. The French rhubarb products accord with *Rheum rhaponticum*. A supplementary paper is devoted to the analysis of rhubarb.

Secondary Radium Rays.—Mr. F. H. Glew at a recent meeting of the Röntgen Society showed a photograph which he had taken in the course of some work on secondary radiation. If radium is placed a few inches above a photographic plate, on the side away from the objects, so that the rays first pass through the glass, then the film, black paper, platinum foil, and the objects, a return stream of secondary radiation is produced which gives an image of the objects—the photographic efficiency of these secondary rays is greater than that of the primary radiation which has already passed once through the film.

Kola-nuts.—A paper was read before the Paris Therapeutical Society in January by Cheorotin and Visner, in which they claim that fresh kola-nuts owe their superiority over the dry nuts for pharmaceutical purposes to the following facts: The fresh nuts contain a tanno-glucoside which contains the whole of the caffeine and also an essential oil with stimulating properties. This glucoside appears to be decomposed on drying and the essential oil evaporates. [This fact is not new.—Ed.] The dry nuts owe their value merely to their caffeine, which, with the so-called kolatine, results from the decomposition of the glucoside above-mentioned.

Novaspirin.—Professor H. Dreser, of Elberfeld, describes in the "Medizinische Klinik," 1907, 390, the medicinal properties of derivatives of salicylic acid especially with the object of showing the superior action of a new one to be known as novaspirin. This is a combination or neutral ester of methyleno citrate and salicylic acid, which in doses of one to two grams is to be used in the treatment of rheumatic complaints. It is not absorbed into the system until it reaches the intestines. The paper deals as well with the action of phthalyl salicylic acid, benzoyl salicylic acid, anisoyl salicylic acid, cinnamyl-salicylic acid, and succinyl salicylic acid, but the methylene ester referred to is the only one whose physiological action justifies its introduction into the market.

Extract of Meat.—The meat-extract question is at present one of more than usual importance in view of the use of extract of yeast for the same purposes as meat extract. The great similarity between the two products has given considerable trouble to analysts, and, so far, the most useful indications have been given by the fact that meat bases yield insoluble mercury salts, whereas the nucleins, etc., of yeast extract do not; and by the fact that creatine and creatinine do not appear to exist in extract of yeast. Palenski has recently given a method for the determination of glycogen in meat, which may, with proper adaptation, be of use in the matter. This process is as follows: Fifty grams of the meat, as free from fat as possible, is heated with 150 c.c. of 8-per-cent. alcoholic potash on the water-bath until the fibre is entirely disintegrated; 100 c.c. of 50-per-cent. alcohol is now added, and the whole allowed to cool. The separated glycogen is collected on a filter and washed with 30 c.c. of the alcoholic potash solution, and then with 90-per-cent. alcohol until the washings show no turbidity with hydrochloric acid. The product is now heated with 50 c.c. of normal aqueous potash solution, and the glycogen is thus dissolved. On cooling the liquid is acidulated with acetic acid and made up to 110 c.c. with water; 150 c.c. of absolute alcohol is now added, which precipitates all the glycogen pure, which is now collected on a tared filter and weighed. A trace of mineral matter is usually found with the glycogen, which is allowed for by deducting the ash after weighing the glycogen.

Leather-polishes.

THE approach of May-day creates quite a flutter in the ranks of carters and other horsemen, and old pocket-books are brought forth so that their precious contents shall refresh the minds of their owners as to the composition of the blacking which has been their pride and the envy of their fellows. Wonderful mixtures they were and still are. Entirely lacking any scientific foundation, they were barbarous combinations of all sorts of materials which were considered to have some value for achieving the object in view. Apparently the root idea was to put a shine on the blacking, not to polish the leather. It also looked as if the value of the blacking was in proportion to the amount of labour necessary to bring about a polish. To take, for example, what is generally called "brush-polish," you meet with the following ingredients:

Wax	Prussian blue
Turpentine	Acetic acid
Drop-black	Isinglass
Indigo-blue	Copal varnish

And various other items.

Such combinations are really paint, and there is all the difference in the world between painting and polishing. To be sure, these recipes were concocted in the days prior to soluble blacks, but even now the old formulæ are favoured by carters and others.

The principle of polishing is simply the reviving and intensifying of the face of the leather; and to do this nothing can take the place of wax. The artificial article known as ceresine is quite equal to the more costly natural product. It is, of course, desirable to improve the black appearance, and for this purpose the turpentine used should be saturated with soluble black. Where the original black has perished it would be well to give a coating first with this solution of black, as in this condition it is more completely absorbed by the leather.

It must be clearly understood that satisfactory results will depend upon this blacking being used in a proper manner, which is as follows:

Spread the paste thinly over the leather with a soft rag, and when the spirit has evaporated to some extent finish off by drawing a *soft* cloth backwards and forwards.

To make the above, melt 6 oz. of ceresine in a tin vessel, and while hot pour into a 2-lb. jam-pot; fill up to within an inch of the top with turpentine, in which soluble black has been dissolved some days previously in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the pint.

This is the paste that has become so popular for black boots, but without the stain for yellow ones.

For May-day competitions liquid blacking is a favourite thing, as without any labour it quickly produces a very black and shiny surface on the leather, but it is not suitable for general use owing to its cracking and also to the perishing effect it has on the harness. The constant evaporation of the spirit seems to carry off the oil with which the original leather has been treated, and leaves it hard and dry. The *liquid blacking* is made by dissolving 4 oz. of shellac in a pint of methylated spirit, to which have been added $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of spirit-black and 1 oz. of camphor. The camphor gives elasticity without arresting the drying, but with shellac and camphor at the present prices it seems to be a very extravagant application.

"THE LAW RELATING TO CHEMISTS' PROPRIETARY ARTICLES." This valuable exposition by Mr. William Jago, F.I.C., F.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, of an intricate subject affecting the interests of retailers and manufacturers has been reprinted from THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, in pamphlet form, and copies can be obtained from our Office at 1s. each.

"A CERTIFICATED DISPENSER" had a short article on "A Chemist's Life" in a recent issue of the "Birmingham Dispatch." The writer deplored the fact that the fee for the Minor is so great, the small pay of the assistant, and the "living-in" system. But "anyone of average ability who can command 150*l.* after qualification is reasonably certain of a good income, with the prestige that goes now, and will in future go more, with the name of qualified chemist."

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

No Contest

for seats on the Pharmaceutical Council this year is a disappointment for those members who anticipate with pleasure this opportunity of expressing their disapproval of candidates in the usual manner by viciously jabbing a pen through their names on the voting-list. Without refusing sympathy with these earnest politicians it may be remarked that it is the Council itself which is the principal sufferer by the lapse of an election. It is not good for it to be encouraged in its easily acquired confidence in its own infallibility. Every administrative body is liable to this assumption and to put on airs in consequence. Once in three years is none too often for every member of the Council to have his jacket dusted by his constituents. Before 1898 each member had to justify his official existence every year, or two years at the longest. This is the first time under the present form of election that no appeal to the voters has been necessary. The previous uncontested election occurred in 1892, and the one before that in 1866. Perhaps the solid (or is it stolid?) constancy of the electorate to its old representatives in the past few years has deterred new candidates from competition, but it is probable that they will be wanted in the near future.

Atkins, Robinson, and Umney

are names which remind us of a lot of valuable work done for pharmacy in our generation, and to lose the services of the men who bear these names all at once is a large slice of bad luck which should be remembered against 1907. If a graceful but forcible exposition of pharmaceutical policy and aspirations was required, combining the maximum of conviction with the minimum of irritation to antagonists, Mr. Atkins has been relied upon for the business for the past thirty years. Mr. Robinson, who leaves us for bigger if not better work on another Council, has been simply a phenomenon. Untrammelled by settled convictions on pharmaceutical affairs, or indeed by intimate acquaintance with them, he was nevertheless, or perhaps therefore, perfect as a President, powerful as a debater, and popular whether he was dealing with peers, Parliament, or provincial associations. The solid Lord Stanley once said of the brilliant Lord Derby, "My father would be a very clever man if he only knew anything." The sarcasm was no more exactly true of its original object than it would be of my present subject; but it is always a little applicable to those geniuses who can discuss forcibly topics which were quite new to them ten minutes previously. Mr. Umney's work has been principally in the field of practical pharmacy, but with the experience of large businesses, and exceptional ability in expressing his opinions added to this, he has been a tower of strength to the trade in pharmacopœial or other official inquiries. Truly, three strong men whose places it will be difficult to fill.

Arithmetical Fallacies

are apparently involved in both of the cases stated in the discussion on profits between certain chemists and Messrs. Elliman. The chemists say in effect, "Our working-expenses amount to 15 per cent. of our returns, and as we only get about that when we sell your embrocation we actually make no profit out of it." To this Mr. Elliman replies, "You can get 20 per cent. if you buy on best terms, and if you turn over your investment three times a year that means 60 per cent. on your outlay; while if you make your purchase monthly, as many do, you are

actually making a profit on Elliman's embrocation of 240 per cent." Let us test these arguments. First, take the chemist's case. It follows from his contention that anything he sells at less than 15 per cent. profit involves a loss. Suppose a man comes to him and says, "Here is 101*l*. Buy for me 100*l*. worth of Elliman's embrocation and keep the 1*l*. for your trouble." Would the chemist lose 14*l*., or anything, by such a piece of business? Now for Messrs. Elliman's figures, and to avoid confusion, assume a fixed profit of 20 per cent. on all sales, large or small. It is suggested that twelve investments a year of 5*l*. 2*s*. 7*d*. monthly at 20 per cent. shows 240 per cent. per annum on the capital involved, and it evidently does. But suppose the purchaser divides his orders into bi-monthly ones. Clearly he doubles his rate of interest, but is he any better off?

Charles II.

appointed one Roger L'Estrange to the position of "Surveyor of the Press." If anybody is wanted for such a post now, an advertisement in a Huddersfield paper might bring suitable applications. Charles's nominee was granted "the sole privilege of writing, printing, and publishing all narratives, advertisements, mercuries, intelligences, diurnals, and other books of public intelligence, and"—this is the part of the commission which Huddersfield chemists would specially enjoy—"with power to search for and seize unlicensed, treasonable, schismatic, and scandalous books and papers." Mr. L'Estrange's own journal developed, I believe, into the not too frisky "London Gazette," a publication which ought to secure a specially good circulation among the mediævally minded burghers of Huddersfield. It is a strictly loyal journal, and never seeks to embarrass the Government of the day. But what have the trade-journals of pharmacy been saying lately to have justified the comminatory wrath of Mr. Walshaw and his colleagues? Their comments on pharmaceutical policy—and I think I have read them all—have seemed to me particularly restrained and reasonable, though I have not agreed with all I have read. Nor can it have been an easy task to follow the Council's lead, as this has only been disclosed fitfully, and, so far as could be judged by glimpses, has varied almost with the inconstant moon. The Huddersfield Association, however, approves the policy, whatever it may be. There is a high example of loyalty; the Organising Secretary need not trouble about Huddersfield. Note, too, the generous welcome of "fair criticism." Mark Twain has told us how he asked W. D. Howells for his opinion of his plan for an autobiography. Howells approved, and Mark says it was as well he did, for if he hadn't he should have pitched him out of the window. "I like criticism," adds the humourist, "but it has got to go my way."

Honourable Augmentation

of their arms has been granted by the King, says the "British Medical Journal," to Sir Frederick Treves and Sir Francis Laking in recognition of their great skill and unremitting attention to his Majesty during his illness in 1902. The honour has certainly not been paid without due consideration, and it is a curious as well as an unusual one. The medical baronets named are authorised to "blazon" one of the lions (one of the little "couchant" ones, I suppose), "or on azure in a field gules, ordinary," right in the middle of their existing coats of arms. That, at least, is how the Duke of Wellington bore the escutcheon of England (a sort of Union Jack on an inner shield "neither dexter nor sinister, but from honour to nombril point of chief") which he was authorised to add to his own shield. It is only fair to state that the words in this paragraph between quotation marks are my own composition, and are inserted to show my heraldic learning.

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Editorial Comments.

"Fruit Salt."

By Section 9 of the Trade-marks Act, 1905, it is provided in paragraph 5 that any distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words other than those falling within the preceding four paragraphs, shall not, except by order of the Board of Trade or the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark. For the purposes of the section "distinctive" shall mean adapted to distinguish the goods of the proprietor of the trade-mark from those of other persons. The Board of Trade, by order dated March 22, 1907, has under the section permitted J. C. Eno, Ltd., to proceed with their application for the registration of the words "fruit salt" as a trade-mark for a medicinal preparation, and the fact was advertised in the "Trade-marks Journal" of April 10. It may be remembered that Mr. J. C. Eno registered two trade-marks—"Fruit Salt" and "Eno's Fruit Salt"—and in the actions *re* Eno's and Dunn's trade-marks commenced in January 1889 and subsequently carried to the House of Lords the first of these was removed from the Register. This was quite early in the case—viz., on January 31, 1889, when the application came before Mr. Justice Kay. Mr. Eno was represented by the Attorney-General, Mr. Aston, Q.C., and Mr. John Cutler. The removal incident was thus reported in the *C. & D.*, February 2, 1889:

Mr. Aston, on the cases being called on, said he had had a consultation with the learned Attorney-General, and it was thought that the Court might be relieved of the first summons—*re* Eno's trade-marks Nos. 13,060 and 15,604. This was an application to take off the register a trade-mark consisting of the words "Fruit Salt," which were registered and were said to have been an old mark in use prior to 1875. But when the Attorney-General and himself came to consider the matter it turned out that the use of the words "Fruit Salt" before 1875 was simply as the salient part of a label. He was there now to admit that the words "Fruit Salt" were not used as an old mark as the Act required prior to 1875 save and as part of a label. Might he take it that his Lordship would hold, in that state of things, that the words "Fruit Salt" were not the words as registered, and as appeared in the "Trade-marks Journal."

His Lordship: Then you will take the mark off?

Mr. Aston: That will save the trouble of going into this part of the case.

His Lordship: Then there will be an order for you to take the mark off.

Mr. Aston: The Attorney-General thought it desirable to make this explanation at the outset of the case.

His Lordship: Very well. That gets rid of that matter.

Now that the manufacturers of Eno's fruit salt are proceeding, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, to get the words "Fruit Salt" legally applicable only to their

product, we call the special attention of the trade to the matter without entering into the merits of the Eno and Dunn case. We quote from the judgments of all the Law Lords who finally decided the action in the House of Lords on June 19, 1890, the following opinions :

While up to the time that Mr. Dunn came on the scene the words "fruit salt" only meant the "fruit salt, fruit saline, or fruit powder," which Mr. Eno sold, it does not follow that two ordinary English words, though new in their combination, become the property of Mr. Eno.—*The Lord Chancellor.*

The circumstance [that the words "fruit salt" were only popularly applied to Eno's salt] did not give the appellant a right of property in the words "fruit salt," or entitle him to use them, by themselves, in a registered trade-mark.—*Lord Watson.*

Mr. Eno had formed the term "fruit salt" . . . but . . . he had no exclusive property in the words.—*Lord Herschell.*

Mr. Eno could not have any exclusive property in the expression "fruit salt."—*Lord Macnaghten.*

There was nothing in the use by Dunn of the words "fruit salt" to deceive purchasers; and in deciding in favour of Eno they should practically give him the exclusive right to the use of the words "fruit salt."—*Lord Morris.*

The House of Lords decided by three to two that Mr. Eno's objection to the registration of "Dunn's fruit-salt baking-powder" as a trade-mark should be sustained, but they were unanimous in saying that Mr. Eno had not the exclusive right to the use of the words "fruit salt." In view of this unanimity it would be interesting to learn upon what ground the Board of Trade consider that J. C. Eno, Ltd., are now entitled to a legal advantage which Mr. Eno resigned in 1889, and which the House of Lords denied in 1890. It should be perfectly understood that these remarks have no reference to the common law rights of J. C. Eno, Ltd., which the House of Lords sustained, but solely refer to the registration of a term which has been declared by the highest authority not to be registrable.

Pictures as a Source of Liability.

In our issue of March 30, p. 486, we printed an engraving used in a handbill for back and kidney pills which was regarded by the Board of Inland Revenue as involving the pills in liability to medicine stamp-duty. In a subsequent note appended to Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons' letter (*C. & D.*, April 6, p. 531) we stated that in Alpe's treatise the point is mentioned. Therein the following passage occurs :

The holding out and recommendation must be by public notice, or advertisement, which may be either written, printed, or pictorial, or by written or printed papers or handbills, or by any label or words, written or printed, affixed to, or delivered with, the medicines.

Since then we have thought it advisable to get an authoritative statement from the Board of Inland Revenue in regard to the matter, and the Board has courteously and expeditiously acceded to our request, the following being the text of a letter which we received this week :

22748 S.
1907.

Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, London, W.C.
April 16, 1907.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, as to the liability to medicine stamp-duty involved by the use of the handbill relating to back and kidney pills, of which you forward a specimen, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to refer you to the general words of charge to medicine stamp-duty contained in Section 2 of the Act 52 Geo. III., c. 150, and especially to the words "which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be, by any public notice or advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any label or words written or printed, affixed to or delivered with any packet, etc. . . held out or recommended . . . as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper . . . incident to or in any-wise affecting the human body."

I am to add that it has been the consistent practice of the Board to regard a pictorial advertisement of the kind now

under discussion as falling within the terms of this section and as involving liability to medicine stamp-duty.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. STOODLEY, Secretary.

The Editor,

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The section of the 1812 Act referred to in the above letter imposes a penalty on persons vending medicines without medicine stamp-duty, and the words quoted in the letter are from the schedule of the Act usually entitled "General Charge of Duty." In view of the decision by the High Court in the case of *Ransom v. Sanguinetti*, we consider that this pronouncement of the Board is reasonable, especially as the Board does not regard everything in the nature of a picture as involving liability to duty. For example, the annexed sketch printed in a handbill for female pills was marked "Not liable to duty." In this connection it is interesting to note that chemists are now exhibiting in their windows



models relating to remedies. We observed this week in a window not far from the Mansion House a splendid wax bust of a man holding a handkerchief in one hand and a bottle of some tooth-preparation in the other. He had all the appearance of a person suffering severely from toothache. Models of feet with corns are similarly shown in connection with salicylic collodions, and other models will occur to our readers. These may be public notices or advertisements, but Alpe's reference to written or printed, and Mr. Stoodley's emphasis of the word "printed," appear to exclude models as forms of public notice or advertisement; but we are inclined to think that models have not been considered. It has frequently been stated that the general charge of duty in the 1812 Act is one of the most comprehensive and inclusive charges which have ever been drawn, and the present is a proof of the statement. The terms of the general charge are given in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 258, par. 9, and anyone who re-reads that charge in the light of the Board's present letter will see that the public representation of any disorder or complaint of the human body in connection with a medicine appears to have been contemplated by the 1812 draughtsman, and once this identity is established the terms of the charge will apply. Thus the model of the man apparently suffering from toothache and exhibiting a preparation in his hand, although not a recommendation, is a holding-out, and gives rise to a similar question to the Lord Chief Justice's in the *Sanguinetti* case) "What meaning can it possibly have except that it is for toothache?" If so, liability is incurred. It will be remembered that a show-jar with a label on it has been held to convey liability, and the model is just a step further. Is this a step too far?

The Opium-market.

For the third time this year the price of morphine salts has been advanced by 3d. per oz. by the British and foreign makers, who appear to be working harmoniously together. Small wholesale quantities of the hydrochloride powder are now quoted at 6s. per oz., and if conditions in the opium-market continue as they are the price may easily go to 7s. This succession of advances is fully justified in view of the strong and advancing opium-market, a fresh increase of 6d. to 9d. per lb. being chronicled this week. The principal

holders in Smyrna now ask 13s. per lb., f.o.b., for Karahissar, and from Constantinople 13s. 9d., f.o.b., has been cabled for 12 per cent. gum, but we have not heard that these prices have yet been paid. It is not always an easy matter to gauge the true position of affairs in regard to the growing crops of Turkey opium, as the reports circulated by parties interested in keeping up quotations err, as a rule, on the side of exaggeration, and are received with a certain amount of scepticism here. For instance, about a fortnight ago it was felt both here and in Smyrna that prices were being driven up too rapidly, but it has since become apparent that the continued advancing market has a more solid foundation than was anticipated, and on this occasion scepticism appears to have been misplaced. Last year the autumn and winter sowings of the poppy were considerably belated owing to drought, and now it is announced that the spring sowings, which are harvested in the early summer, have proved a failure, owing to the continuance of unfavourable weather. This, together with the much-reduced stocks everywhere, especially in primary markets, gives the cue to the present position. In Smyrna the stock is estimated at about 1,000 cases only; while Constantinople and Salonica have nothing to speak of. The stock in London is also much smaller than it has been for years, judging from a London broker's report, which states: "We can confidently recommend consignments of all descriptions of opium to this market, as they will undoubtedly meet with a ready sale in the near future." There are very few sellers at present market prices, which range from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. for soft-shipping. Druggists' qualities are not obtainable under 12s., the stock of this description being exceedingly small. The export demand to the United States, which is always a predominating factor in the opium-market, has been extremely good this spring, and this fact alone is usually the sign for an upward movement. The position would, therefore, appear to be sound, and as holders everywhere are extremely firm in view of the confidently predicted small crop (estimated at 3,000 cases only), the prospects are for the maintenance, if not an increase, in the present already high level of values.

Japanese Camphor.

A RECENT report of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce gives the following official statistics of the quantity of camphor and camphor oil produced in Japan in the last three years:

Camphor: 1904, 4,023,519 kin; 1905, 4,102,362 kin; 1906 (estimated), 4,185,906 kin (produced).

Camphor oil: 1904, 3,434,689 kin; 1905, 3,417,531 kin; 1906 (estimated), 3,484,387 kin (produced).

One kin is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. About 90 per cent. of the whole production is exported. The value of the commodity imported into Japan during the five years 1901-5 in the form of celluloid (sheet and rod) is as follows: 1901, 383,516 yen; 1902, 275,939 yen; 1903, 339,499 yen; 1904, 253,643 yen; 1905, 496,865 yen; 1906, 818,122 yen. It is curious that the figures relating to the exports of camphor from Japan as furnished by the Board of Trade in the monthly returns show a marked discrepancy when compared with the above figures. They are as follows:

	1904	1905	1906
Kin	3,140,800	2,284,794	2,656,581
Yen	3,168,000	2,566,000	3,633,000

We should imagine the latter figures to be correct. Since the above was written, a Washington despatch to the "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter" corroborates the Board of

Trade figures, and also gives the destination of the exports in 1906 as compared with 1905, the figures being as follows:

	kin 1905	kin 1906
Australia	14,411	11,484
British America	14,863	9,511
British India	357,790	334,121
Straits Settlements	10,560	7,660
China	25,182	5,139
France	575,519	702,386
Germany	88,761	400,250
United Kingdom	238,762	52,091
Hong-Kong	7,687	1,713
United States	946,750	1,128,078
Other countries	4,509	4,148
Totals	2,284,794	2,656,581

These statistics have been compiled by the Japanese Department of Finance, and record a substantial increase as compared with 1905, but as against 1904 the decline amounts to 784,000 kin. It will be seen that the United States is by far the largest consumer, that country being credited with almost one-half of the total exports. France and Germany, especially the latter, have taken increased quantities; but the United Kingdom shows a remarkable decline, the imports, which in 1905 amounted to 238,762 kin, falling to 52,091 kin. It may readily be imagined, therefore, that in spite of extreme prices the consumption in the United States has rapidly increased, and that in the United Kingdom the opposite has been the case. Indeed, during the first quarter of the year large orders have been booked by English and German refiners for United States account for delivery well into the autumn, but for prompt delivery there are no sellers of English, and although the present price of bells is 4s. 9d. per lb. there is practically nothing to be had. The conditions prevailing in the crude-camphor market, so far as regards Chinese, have been slightly better within the past fortnight, owing to larger quantities coming forward and freer offers from China. Prices have been from 5s. to 10s. easier, crude Amoy offering at 360s. spot, but it is not anticipated that any serious decline will take place. Considerable attention is still being devoted to synthetic camphor, both here and in Germany, but so far only one company has met with such a measure of success and has been enabled to pay an increased dividend. This concern has now had a long start of its competitors, and from all accounts its output is likely to increase instead of diminish. The success is, however, only made possible by the high price of natural camphor.

Photographic Poisons.

THE Drug-stores Association is endeavouring to get the support of the photographic Press in a campaign the Association is undertaking in reference to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The Association suggests the following clause:

Notwithstanding anything in the Pharmacy Act of 1868 or in any other Act of Parliament, any person may sell any poisonous chemicals for use in photography without incurring any penalty or liability, provided that such poisonous chemical or preparation is sold in a closed wrapper, box, or other vessel, bearing in legible characters the name of the pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist registered under the Pharmacy Act of 1868 as the compounder or manufacturer of such poison or preparation, together with the name and address of the seller.

The "British Journal of Photography," weak in its knowledge of the Pharmacy Acts and seemingly unaware of the existence of chemists and druggists, commenting on this suggested clause, says:

At the present time the only two chemicals appearing in Part I. of the first schedule of the Poisons Act which are employed in photography are cyanide of potassium and bichloride of mercury—corrosive sublimate as it is called in the Act. Unless a photographic dealer is a pharmaceutical chemist, he renders himself liable to a penalty of 5l. if he

sells either of these. If he sells a solution of the latter and one of cyanide of silver, to be used for the intensification of negatives (Monckhoven method) he is equally as responsible as if he sold the two salts in solid form. Now cyanide of potassium is, of course, but little used for photographic purposes as compared with what it was in the wet collodion days, though the mercury salt is still largely employed; yet it is a question whether dealers will trouble themselves much about these two substances alone. But the Pharmaceutical Society have for a long time been anxious to get other poisons, necessary to the industrial arts, added to the Schedule so as to restrict the sale of them to pharmaceutical chemists, and thus, allegedly for the protection of the public, to give them a monopoly. Most of the developers now used are poisons, and we have heard of one death, at least, from our old friend "pyro," through a solution of it being swallowed by accident. If the whole of new developing-agents were scheduled, dealers could no longer sell them, users would perforce have to go to the pharmaceutical chemist, and would probably have to pay more for them. This is a matter that dealers may do well to give attention to just now.

As most photographic dealers are either pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists, the difficulty anticipated is not likely to arise. Some excerpts from our contemporary's own columns will be further answer to the important issues thus carelessly raised. Here they are:

As a matter of common justice all round, the whole position deserves settlement on the fairest lines alike to the pharmacist and the chemist, while the unqualified contingent with designs on conserved titles and professions should be individually and collectively made to understand that the only honest and straightforward course thereto is through the examination-room.

This practically unanimous opposition of the medical profession [this was the British Medical Association protest to the Privy Council], combined with that of the Coroners throughout the country, ought to be sufficient to prevent any retrograde policy being adopted as the outcome of the Departmental Report.

The only photographic dealer examined by the [Departmental] Committee was Mr. Conrad Beck, of R. & J. Beck, Ltd., and we agree with him that "he did not know that there was any hardship upon photographic dealers that they were not allowed to sell certain poisonous chemicals, because the monetary profit was not large to anybody. Only comparatively small amounts were used. There was no serious inconvenience to the public in the present restrictions as regards poisonous photographic chemicals."

These are samples of the usual weekly [poisonings] reports. They indicate the necessity for further legislation, but not in the direction which would be pleasing to Mr. Alexander Cross, M.P., and his friends.

Several other charges are made against pharmacists and the Pharmaceutical Society by our contemporary, which are equally unfounded and only made through imperfect acquaintance with a somewhat technical subject.

The British Pharmacopœia.

The Committee of Reference in Pharmacy has reported to the General Medical Council on the changes in the next issue that will be necessary to give effect to the International Agreement (1906) (*C. & D.*, March 30, p. 489). The Committee sees no difficulty in making the changes except in regard to the following:

Tincture of Belladonna made from the leaf instead of the root would, of course, be totally different in appearance from the present tincture. It should be standardised to 0.05 per cent. of alkaloid (as at present).

Belladonnæ Extractum.—This would also differ in appearance from the extracts at present official. It should certainly be standardised, as the unstandardised extract has been found to vary in alkaloidal strength from 1.5 to 4.5 per cent. This variation would be very dangerous. The extract, standardised to 1.0 per cent. of alkaloid, might well take the place of both the present official extracts of belladonna. Liquid extract might be retained for liniment, plaster, ointment, and suppository.

Extractum Hyoscyami.—In all probability an inconvenience, and even danger, similar to that mentioned under belladonna, will result in this case also.

Nux Vomica.—The standardisation of the seed to 2.5 per cent. of total alkaloid as required by the Agreement can easily be complied with, but the step is a very retrograde

one. It seems essential that these seeds, or at least preparations of them, should be standardised in terms of strychnine. Compliance with the spirit of the Agreement would be attained by standardising *nux vomica* to 1.25 per cent. of strychnine, instead of 2.5 per cent. of total alkaloid. Similar observations apply to extract and tincture.

Strophanthi Tinctura.—The new tincture will be nearly four times as strong as the old, and the great difference in the dosage might produce very untoward results.

Iodi Tinctura.—The tincture of the Agreement would contain 10 in 100 (by weight); the present tincture contains 10 in 333.6. Much trouble may result from the large increase in strength of a preparation so widely used for external application.

The report is signed by Mr. Walter Hills, and remarks in it indicate that strengths of liquid preparations would be adjusted to weight in weight.

A Study in Evolution.

If you want a receipt for a Volume of Mystery,

Go to the Square on a Friday at eve,

Search every work with a pharmacal history,

Filch every formula that you perceive,

Store them all up in a secretive pigeon-hole,

Anything new would be something quite odd,

Therefore remember: Avoid the original,

For your great work must be founded on

C O D.

When you've cribbed all the best Pharmaceutical Formulas,

Turn your attention to Beasley and Squire,

Cut up your Martindale; trying to form new laws

Fit for the conscience you now may require;

Grab the B.P., chew it up like a cannibal,

Masticate well in the mimicking mode;

Until you're inspired, like a Caesar or Hannibal,

And soon you will find you've discovered the

C O D E.

You may never have heard of the Sydenham Lexicon,

Never have troubled who Dunglison was,

Fancied perhaps he was Spanish or Mexican,

And Murray a man who made pharmacy laws;

So though Gadd may discover the foolish redundancy,

Ne'er let the trifle your vanity vex;

For ignorant folks are abroad in abundance,

And of course you have Cod as the Code for

C O D E X.

Pharmacy and Alcoholic Liquors.

The Foreign Office has issued a Blue-book (No. 657, price 5½d.) on the liquor-traffic legislation of the United States, which is interesting to those (whether temperance reformers or not) who have given thought to the sale of intoxicating liquors by those whose qualifications entitle them to dispense medicine for the sick. The report is written by Mr. R. C. Lindsay, one of the Secretaries to H.M. Embassy at Washington, and it deals with all the States *seriatim*. It includes particulars of the conditions under which registered druggists or pharmacists are entitled to retail or dispense spirituous and intoxicating liquors on prescription or otherwise. We find that there are special liquor provisions for druggists in Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin. In respect to these full particulars are given as to the conditions upon which druggists may sell alcoholic beverages, and Mr. Lindsay, in summing the matter up, remarks:

Druggists have furnished, and still do furnish, a loophole for evasions of the law in prohibition countries. For medicinal purposes and on account of the increasing use of alcohol in the arts it is necessary that spirits should be on sale, even where they may not be sold as a beverage. The usual provision is that druggists may only sell intoxicating liquor on the written prescription of a reputable physician who shall not be the druggist himself. Sometimes, as a further guarantee, it is expressly required that the prescription shall be written and not printed, and that all such prescriptions shall be kept on file and open to

inspection. Those States which have a well-organised system for registering only qualified pharmacists do not have much difficulty in dealing effectively with this branch of the liquor business. The Vermont enactment deserves notice, providing that in prohibition townships a druggist's licence may only be issued if approved by a majority of the doctors in the township.

Jamaica Earthquake.

Judging from letters we have by last mail received from several subscribers in Kingston, Jamaica, it is perfectly clear that the requirements of the sufferers from the earthquake are far greater than was at first supposed, and that unless relief of an adequate nature is quickly forthcoming, several chemists who owned pharmacies will be quite unable to meet their obligations. The case of Mr. Oscar J. Birkbeck, of 35 King Street, is of a very distressing nature. The building in which he carried on his pharmacy was utterly demolished by fire following the earthquake, Mr. Birkbeck barely escaping with his life. He lost practically everything (even his books), and is now dependent on the insurance companies for the payment of his creditors. At present the companies show no inclination of coming to terms, but it is to be hoped that, in the interests of all concerned, a speedy settlement will be made.—Mr. L. Nunes, of 31 Laws Street, Kingston, informs us that he has recovered from his injuries received in the earthquake, and that he has made arrangements to recommence business at 66 King Street in a newly erected building, and hoped to be in full swing on April 15.

What Offers?

["He was not prepared to be ruled politically by any paper-tyrant who would praise A or lampoon B, according to the journalistic market-price of these individuals."—Mr. Walshaw at Huddersfield, *C. & D.*, April 13, p. 558.]

The gallant R. C. fills the breach,
His popgun primed with Blumsbry powder;
But wise old birds are hard to reach,
He'll have to bang his tin pot louder.

"What ho!" says One, "has he been Squared?
What price the Council candidature?"
For this we were quite unprepared,
Such rudeness shocks our gentle nature.

We know that politicians wait
Till Huddersfields their business tell 'em;
They've gauged the cost commensurate
To One Inflated Cerebellum.

When on the market It is thrown,
The whole world watches the flotation.
"What price to-day?" A stifled groan
As sharp the answer, "No quotation!"

Argentine Customs Tariff.

Those who are concerned in the trade of the Argentine Republic will be interested to learn that the Government have appointed a Commission to revise the Customs tariff which came into force on January 1, 1906. The report of the Commission is to be presented to the Argentine Congress in May, and we understand the Argentine Government will be willing to consider any suggestion which may be made for the amendment of the tariff. In bringing this matter before their members, the London Chamber of Commerce invite expressions of opinion in regard to the chemical section of the tariff, which may be seen at their office, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. It is necessary, however, that any observations should be sent to the Chamber as early as possible in view of the short time available. The existing duties on chemicals are very high, but it is said to be the intention of the Government to further increase them. Exception has already been taken by members to the duties on disinfectants and potassium cyanide, the specific duty on the latter being 12½ centavos (6d.) per kilo.,

and this on a raw material the value of which is only about 8½d. per lb. Representations will be put forward by the Board of Trade, so they will receive due consideration before the Commission.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Druce, G. Claridge. *The Dillenian Herbaria*. An Account of the Dillenian Collections in the Herbarium of the University of Oxford, together with a Biographical Sketch of Dillenius, Selections from his Correspondence, etc. Edited, with an Introduction, by S. H. Vines. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 360. 12s. 6d. net. (H. Frowde, Clarendon Press.)

Ferguson, A. *The Buyers' and Sellers' Guide to Profit on Return: Showing at one view Net Cost and Return Prices, to Facilitate Purchases and Sales at the respective Rates per Cent. With a Table of Discount.* 8½×6½. 1s. net. (E. Wilson.) [These are accurately calculated tables of the figures required to give the profit on returns at costs from ¼d. to 1,000L.]

Robertson, F. D. S. *Practical Agricultural Chemistry: A Manual of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis for Agricultural Students.* 8½×5½. Pp. x+210. 7s. 6d. net. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) [Treats of chemical apparatus and manipulation, qualitative, gravimetric, and volumetric analysis, the analysis of soils, manures, nitrogen, feeding-stuffs, dairy products, oils and fats, sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, alcoholic beverages, and water. The details of various processes are given in a practical manner, and many useful tables are appended. The book, though primarily written for agricultural students, is of such a compass as to suit retail chemists who desire to do a little analytical work for their country customers. The author has succeeded in producing a really useful work.]

Mountmorres, Viscount. *Maize, Cocoa, and Rubber: Hints on their Production in West Africa.* 9½×6½. Pp. 44. 2s. net. (Williams & Norgate.) [Three lectures, dealing with the cultivation of maize, cocoa, and rubber, originally delivered at the Lagos Agricultural Show. The information is given in a pleasant style, and an appendix by Mr. S. W. Davis, Messrs. Rowntree's chemist, at the end gives some practical hints on the method of fermenting African cocoa. There are few books dealing with the preparation of cocoa for the market, and none where the subject is so concisely treated as it is here.]

Macrosty, Henry W., B.A. *The Trust Movement in British Industry: A Study of Business Organization.* 8½ in.×5½ in. Pp. xvi+398. 9s. net. (Longmans, Green.) [In fourteen chapters and appendices the author, after a learned introduction, deals with "trusts," the iron and steel industries, amalgamations and associations, the extractive industries (mining and quarrying), textiles, chemical industries, grain-milling, tobacco and liquor trades, retail trades, transport industries, and miscellaneous industries. The author is of opinion that—

Chemists and druggists, having a quasi-professional status, and with the entrance to their trade guarded by apprenticeship and examination, are by far the most strongly organised of the retail trades. There are some nine or ten thousand chemists, and these are generally organised into local associations which have partly a scientific character; indeed, the scientific organisation of the trade is strong and highly creditable to the members.

As to which we need only say—

O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us.]

Tankard, A. R. *Commercial Organic Analysis: A Treatise on the Properties, Modes of Assaying, and Proximate Analytical Examination of the Various Organic Chemicals and Products employed in the Arts, Manufactures, Medicine, &c.* By Alfred H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S. Vol. ii., part 3. 3rd edit. 9 in.×6½ in. Pp. xvi+546. 20s. (Churchill.) [This volume deals with aromatic acids, resins, and essential oils. It completes the treatise in its revised form, and the present revision was commenced by Mr. Allen in 1898, and after his death, in 1904, Mr. Tankard continued the work, and has been assisted by Mr. E. J. Parry, Mr. L. Archbutt, and Mr. John Evans in various departments of it. Our preliminary perusal of the book shows that it is a valuable addition to English literature on the subjects treated—indeed, it takes first place.]

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Society the following lists of persons who were granted certificates at the examinations this month:

LONDON.

Major Examination.

Bell, M. W., Stockton-on-Tees
Bellamy, John Tom, Grimsby
Bunting, Henry F., Ackworth
Cooper, Walter, Kennington
Furnival, S., Market Drayton
Graham, R., Norton-on-Tees
Griffiths, Richard E., Acton
Hampshire, Charles H., Ilkley
Hay, William, Hull
Head, Samuel, Colchester

Hepworth, Rufus, Wakefield
James, Frederick, Hitchin
Kemish, A., Downham Market
Lenton, Gerald, Thrapston
Parkinson, F. C., New Lenton
Ridley, Thomas M., Stanwix
Smith, Stanley G., Norwood
Styles, Walter P., Bloxwich
Thompson, Henry M., Fulham

EDINBURGH.

Major Examination.

Crawford, David, Thornton

Minor Examination.

Bell, G. A., Stockton-on-Tees
Braes, James Meikle, Edinburgh
Brown, William W., Edinburgh
Byers, James R., Codnor, Derby
Carr, Bertram O., Newmarket
Creasey, David E., Billingham
Davie, W. T., Portsoy, Banffshire
Dempster, John Smail, Peebles
Dickinson, R. J., Berwick-on-Tweed
Fiddes, Thomas M., Aberdeen
Foggo, James D., Edinburgh
Gordon, Henry, Pitlochry
Gilchrist, William, Glasgow
Hamilton, W. L. D., Glasgow
Harper, John William, Glasgow
Henderson, W. J., Keswick, Cumberland
Henry, A., Maclaren, Motherwell
Lane, W. J., Burton-on-Trent
Macdonald, William, Falkirk

Macfarlane, D. Norris, Glasgow
MacKay, Neil, Dumbarton
McMillan, John, Stirling
McOwan, Duncan Ross, Glasgow
Martin, T. H., Darlington
Phillips, W., West Hartlepool
Pittilo, A. G., Burntisland
Purse, Frank, Sunderland
Rae, W. T., Clovenfords, by Galashiels
Robertson, Andrew, Burntisland
Scorgie, R. L., Old Meldrum, Aberdeen
Sharp, E. J., Melton Mowbray
Smith, George M., Aberlour
Smollet, C. A., Edinburgh
Spencer, John E., South Shields
Stevenson, John, Cowdenbeath
Thomas, J. A., Ystrad Rhondda, S. Wales
Thompson, E. J., Edinburgh
Wilkie, R. M., Longforgan, Lyndee

EVENING MEETING.

AT an evening meeting, held on April 16, the President (Mr. J. R. Young) was in the chair, supported by Mr. R. Bremridge (Secretary). There was an average attendance, those present including four ladies on the front benches, and Dr. W. H. Martindale, Mr. F. A. Rogers, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. C. T. Allen, Professor A. W. Crossley, Professor H. G. Greenish, Mr. E. T. Brewis, Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. E. S. Peck, Mr. F. W. Peck, Mr. T. Maben, Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, Mr. P. E. F. Perrèdes, Mr. F. W. Gamble, Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., Mr. E. White, Mr. W. F. Gulliver, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, Mr. H. Finnemore, Mr. F. Goldby, and Mr. J. E. Langford Moore.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX.

THE PRESIDENT, in a few introductory words, said that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society some three or four years ago decided to compile a compendium of medicines which should contain particulars of remedies in demand at the time, anticipate the future, and also include medicines of the past. The British Pharmacopœia may be taken as the high-water mark of scientific pharmacy, but there is a large quantity of matter outside that book which pharmacists need to refer to such as was formerly supplied by Gray's "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia." The original compendium has been rechristened the "Codex," and from what he knew of it he was able to say that it was impossible that it can be anything else than a work worthy of support and admiration. He then called on Mr. JOHN HUMPHREY to explain the scope of the work, from whose remarks we gather the following particulars. Some specimen pages were thrown on the screen, and also a coloured slide of the exterior of the book. It is in appearance a facsimile of the 1835 Pharmacopœia, but is to contain about 1,200 pages. The intention is to provide "an authoritative standard of remedies for the British Empire," the formulæ including apparently all those in the present

Pharmacopœia, with others from foreign and obsolete Pharmacopœias. The nearest approach to the idea of the work was Gray's "Supplement," but no book realised the idea of "an uniform standard and guide for medicines throughout the British Empire." Mr. Humphrey ascribed the idea to Mr. Michael Carteighe, but many years elapsed before it could be carried into effect, "private interests, inertia, and jealousy standing in the way." The opportunity came with the legal interpretation of the Medicine-stamp Acts in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, and although the result was the production of a different kind of book, the Council sanctioned the compilation of a compendium out of one section of that book. Mr. Humphrey also stated that the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference concluded that the Society's book would interfere with the sale of the B.P.C. Formulary, and opened negotiations which resulted in the acquisition of that work by the Society. Since then a staff of workers has drawn up monographs and rearranged the formulæ into parts per volume form, and converted the doses into mils, which was thought to be better than "the old clumsy and less accurate method." Sample pages which were thrown on the screen stated that the book is "an Imperial Dispensatory for the use of medical practitioners and pharmacists," and that the preparations are to be indicated by the letters, "B.P.C." In regard to the latter, it was stated that, although the letters belong to another body, representations from wholesale houses and prominent officers of the British Pharmaceutical Conference resulted in the retention of this method of indicating the formulæ in the "Codex." The Society bought the right to use the formulæ from the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Chemicals with trade-mark names have had new names coined for them, the tablets are to be designated "tablettæ," and a standard is to be given for chlorodyne. As some original work has been done on the "Codex," Mr. Humphrey said it would save much tedious work in future revision of the British Pharmacopœia, which book it could only affect for good. Pharmacists will not object if the book becomes recognised as a standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, because special notes are made where standards are difficult to attain. The book would also be useful to compilers of hospital and local formularies, and as it would be much more frequently revised than the British Pharmacopœia it would be the standard for new drugs. It would also be a standard of knowledge for students, as it would be less incomplete and more to the point than the Pharmacopœia. Modest remuneration has been made to some of the workers, and Miss Elsie Hooper was stated to be "without equal" as a worker and compiler.

DISCUSSION.

THE PRESIDENT invited friendly criticism, mentioning that the "Codex" was not intended to replace such excellent works as "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Squire's "Companion," and Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia." Mr. J. C. UMNEY suggested that the title-page ought to put pharmacists before medical practitioners. Mr. E. WHITE said efforts had been made to include information on commercial varieties of drugs and chemicals in demand for technical purposes. Mr. FINNEMORE said the book should be a fruitful source of criticism, and approved of the choice of the name to fit the initials "B.P.C." Mr. GADD, in a good-natured criticism, pointed out that the name is a redundancy, as "codex," according to Murray, means a collection of recipes for drugs. He did not think that the British Pharmaceutical Conference, when it sold its birthright, sold also the vessel, and he could not think the demand of wholesale druggists was sufficient to warrant the use of the other body's initials. He also thought that to publish such a book by authority would lead to a collusion of interests. Mr. R. A. ROBINSON, jun., referred to the legal aspects of the copyright in the work. He said the Society have in the book a valuable commercial property which the Pharmacopœia authorities would have no right to take without permission. Professor GREENISH, Mr. E. F. HARRISON, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. C. T. ALLEN, Mr. E. S. PECK, Mr. C. B. ALLEN, and Mr. F. RANSOM also spoke. The last-named suggested that the source of the formulæ should be stated. Mr. MABEN noted that no attempt had been made to anticipate the 10-per-cent. tinctures, which, on the basis of the international agreement, will be included in the next

Pharmacopœia. He also suggested that the formulæ should have been revised or sanctioned by medical men. Mr. HUMPHREY, in reply, said he was aware that similar reference-books existed, but they were not issued by authority. It has been suggested that a book-mark giving facts about the book be issued with each copy. The word "Codex" simply means a book. The "misguided body," the British Pharmaceutical Conference, were very glad to get the money for their formulary. It would not be convenient to put the source of the formulæ, as the letters "B.P." would occur "on every other line."

There were a few exhibits in the Examination Hall, where refreshments were afterwards served. The specimens included a pot of the pink variety of *Oxalis Acetosella* from the Curator's garden, and a sample of an essential oil distilled from a Rhodesian plant by Messrs. G. S. Wilkins & Co., Selukwe. The plant yields 0.75 to 1 per cent. of essential oil, containing 74 per cent. of citral. A copy of the Japanese Pharmacopœia, third edition, in Japanese, was also shown by the Librarian.

The Week's Poisonings.

TWO deaths, out of a total of fifteen, were occasioned during the past week by spirit of salt—the only unscheduled poison responsible. Both were suicides; in fact only two of the fifteen fatalities were found to be misadventures. The spirit-of-salt victims were Louise Marguerite Edwards (39), a domestic servant, of St. John's Wood, and Francis Partridge (60), a Battersea lath-render. The misadventures occurred at Dublin (where a porter named Murray drank carbolic acid in mistake for port wine) and at Blackburn (where the death of Mr. F. L. Draper, chemist and druggist, was found to be due to an overdose of either chloral or morphine taken to induce sleep).—Thomas V. Barnard (34), under-manager at Doulton's Pottery-works, Lambeth, obtained some morphine through an analytical chemist at the works, and poisoned himself.—Laudanum was the suicide-medium employed by Thomas Sykes (38), bank clerk at Burnley, and by Sarah Pullen (66), of Grantham.—Three suicides were accomplished by means of oxalic acid, the victims being James David Kirkland (52), a London music-hall manager; Mary Emma Sands (55), of Canonbury; and Henry Joseph Cripps (33), a Plymouth marine.—Kate Williamson (22), of Macclesfield, the victim of an unhappy love affair, poisoned herself with potassium cyanide.—Another love tragedy occurred at Cadroxton, where Ann Lloyd (22), took a fatal draught of carbolic acid.—Rose Richards (30), of Muswell Hill, went to Margate to recruit after an attack of influenza. There she purchased a quantity of chloroform from a local chemist, saturated a handkerchief with it, and fastened it tightly over her mouth by tying a towel over her head. She was subsequently found dead.—Harriet Wells (50), of South Kensington, was found dead in a bath with a bottle which had contained a poisonous liniment by her side.—Alderman James Muir Smith, a well-known South Shields solicitor, took the contents of a 3d. packet of vermin-killer, and died from strychnine-poisoning.

Recent Wills.

MR. ALEXANDER JOHN GUDGEN, chemist and druggist, Kimbolton, who died intestate on January 13 last, left estate valued at 50*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

MR. RICHARD JONES, chemist and druggist, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, who died on February 17 last, left estate valued at 6,967*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* gross, with net personalty 5,132*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* The testator left to his wife his household and personal effects and the proceeds of life-insurance policies absolutely, and he left to her the income of his residuary estate during her widowhood, and in the event of her remarriage he left to her the income from one-half of his residuary estate. The remaining moiety of his residuary estate he left to his son, William David Jones, and Gertrude Alice Phillips, and subject to his wife's interest he bequeathed 500*l.* to his said son, 25*l.* each to his nephews and nieces, and 25*l.* each to the children of the late Mrs. Jane Williams. The ultimate residue of his estate he left in trust for Gertrude Agnes Phillips and his son William, with further remainder to the children of the latter.

Winter Session.

Association Presidents.

AMONG the more recently established Chemists' Associations in England the Oldham District Pharmaceutical Association has struck us as one which aims at maintaining the old traditions by discussing matters of practical or technical importance, besides those commercial and polemical topics which are the pabulum of associations in these latter days. The Association was formed a year ago, and Mr. James Lees is the first President, to whom not a little of the characteristic energy of the Association is due. Mr. Lees had the advantage of coming into pharmacy with a business training, and at an age when he could appreciate what distinguishes pharmacy from other shop-calls.



MR. JAMES LEES.

From the age of fourteen to eighteen he had been a quill-driver, and he commenced his pill-driving experience as an apprentice to Messrs. Braddock & Bagshaw, an old-established firm in Oldham. The late Mr. William Bagshaw gave him a thoroughly sound practical training in compounding, manufacturing, distilling, and bottling. On the first day of his apprenticeship Mr. Bagshaw asked Mr. Lees if he had a British Pharmacopœia, and on the youth confessing that he had never heard of the book, Mr. Bagshaw so stimulated him that he got a copy that very evening, and was soon immersed in the much-neglected but absorbing preface. The B.P. was his faithful companion throughout the four years' apprenticeship. After another year's service, Mr. Lees went to the Manchester College of Pharmacy, but before he had completed his studies for the Minor his present business at 110 Lees Road, Oldham, came into the market, and Mr. Lees bought it. He qualified in July 1885, and in less than two years purchased the pharmacy of the late Mr. Jabez Marlborough, of Lees; so that before he was twenty-five years of age he was conducting two businesses. This went on for eleven years, when he sold the Lees branch, and has devoted himself since entirely to the main shop at 110 Lees Road. It is a curious circumstance that he purchased this business from the widow of a Mr. James Lees, who was in no way related to him, and the pharmacy in Lees Road, Oldham, was the one in which that Mr. James Lees served his apprenticeship—in fact, the present James Lees succeeded the other of the same name in both places. Mr. Lees confesses to having been greatly helped by the old Assistants' and Apprentices' Association in Oldham, of which Mr. Granville Wood was at one time the leading spirit, and he continued to interest himself in that Association even when he was in business. The local association spirit has been revived in the town since the formation of the Pharmaceutical Association a year ago, and maybe it will enthuse present-day apprentices to do as good work as the men now their seniors did when they were adolescents.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Hôtel Métropole on April 10, Mr. Gilderdale presiding. Among those present were Messrs. Gibson, Wray, Kerse, Gray, R. U. Low, Forster, Pescod, Ridley, Wright, C. E. Layne, Clague, and Cubey. Dr. Coxon, who was down on the agenda for an address on "Colouration of Animals," found he could not proceed with it, but Mr. C. E. Layne, hon. solicitor to the Association, gave an exposition of "The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906," which was most instructive.

Stockport Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the County Restaurant, Stockport, on April 10, Mr. J. F. Royse (President) in the chair. The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. Gee and Huddleston (Stockport), Mr. Bowden (Cheadle), Mr. F. Inglis (Heaton Chapel), and Mr. H. Arnold Travis (Didsbury). After the routine business had been gone through, an interesting and lengthy discussion took place on the co-operative system of buying and distributing proprietary goods. With one exception, the members present promised their practical support to such a scheme.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE tenth meeting of the twenty-ninth session of this Association was held at 36 York Place on April 12. Mr. J. Tait (President) in the chair. Mr. Rutherford Hill gave a "Talk on Tobacco," illustrated by specimens and experiments, and an interesting discussion was taken part in by Messrs. Forret, Duncan, Brazier, Murray, Rowland, and Plenderleith. Mr. Hill then gave a brief illustrated demonstration on spring botany, and received a cordial vote of thanks.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at Kingston on April 17. The report of the work during the year shows an increase in membership and that the affairs of the Association are in excellent condition. The new rules were adopted. The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, Mr. J. Parrott, Richmond; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, Barnes, and C. J. G. Bunker (Twickenham); committee, Messrs. F. T. Bowen (Merton), H. E. Clement (Hampton Hill), T. Evans (Putney), A. Higgs (Kingston), C. J. Palmer (Twickenham), T. Turner (East Sheen), O. R. Windemer (Surbiton), A. Barnett (Hounslow); Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. W. Simpson (St. Margaret's); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Fredk. Harvey (Surbiton); Hon. Auditor, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (Weybridge).

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.

AT the monthly meeting held on Thursday, April 11, Mr. Loveless in the chair, two highly interesting papers were read by the Hon. Secretaries on the work of local associations. Mr. L. Wilson's paper was practically a retrospect of the Bath Association's doings since its inception, and recalled many pleasing events in its short history. Mr. W. J. Hallett, in dealing generally with local associations, urged that they should endeavour to maintain their best traditions and keep up their best professional or ethical spirit, as it tends to make men better chemists in their work and better citizens in the State. Also by means of social gatherings to foster the spirit of good fellowship, as one can have no better companion or more sympathetic friend than one engaged in one's own calling. Associations should endeavour to promote the commercial prosperity of its members in every way by, if possible, securing fixed prices or increased profits, or enabling the smaller chemist to buy as advantageously as the bigger stores, if an agreeable working-scheme can be evolved.

Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations.

THE business for the special meetings to be held in the Council-chamber of the Royal Horticultural Society, The Hall, Vincent Square, S.W., on Wednesday, May 8, has now been completed, and is subjoined:

12 noon. *Private Meeting of Delegates.*—An address will be given by the Chairman (Mr. W. L. Currie, Glasgow) on "The Future of the Federation," to be followed by a discussion.

2.30 p.m. *Meeting Open to all Registered Chemists.*—The chair will be taken by Mr. Currie.

2.35. Address on "Some Recent Legislation affecting Chemists," by Mr. Cyril H. Kirby, Solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association.

3.0. Questions and discussion.

3.30. Mr. Kirby will reply.

3.40. Address on "The Objects of the Town Tenants' League," by Mr. Egerton P. Wake, Secretary of the League.

4.0. Questions and discussion.

4.30. Mr. Wake will reply.

4.40. Addresses by Mr. W. S. Glass (Edinburgh) and Mr. J. A. Forret (Edinburgh) on "Defensive Action by Chemists against Co-operative Associations."

5.0. Questions and discussion.

5.30. Messrs. Glass and Forret will reply.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

THE prizes offered by Mr. W. Powell Bowman, of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., for competition among assistants and apprentice members of the Association, have now been awarded. Two sets of prizes are given to juniors and

seniors. In the former case they consist of text-books—the first to the value of 1*l.* 15*s.*, the second to the value of 1*l.* 5*s.*, and the third to the value of 1*l.* The seniors' prizes were text-books of the value of 2*l.* 10*s.*, 2*l.*, and 1*l.* 10*s.* respectively. Two sets of papers in pharmacy and chemistry were given. In the junior section the prizes have been awarded to the following apprentices:

First.—P. Grimshaw, with Mr. W. D. Pollitt, chemist, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

Second.—J. C. S. Scott, with Mr. H. Hobbs, chemist, Hyde Park, Leeds.

Third.—H. Holgreaves, with Messrs. Reinhardt, Ltd., chemists, Leeds.

In the senior section the prizes have been awarded to the following, who are students at the Leeds College of Pharmacy:

First.—J. L. Murgatroyd, Cromwell House, Brighouse.

Second.—F. C. Burdett, 95 Westgate, Wakefield.

Third.—T. P. Parker, Mount Villas, York.

The examination-papers were set and adjudicated by Mr. Peter MacEwan, London, and the examination was superintended by Mr. J. R. Bentley, Secretary of the Association.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, on Thursday, April 11, at 7 p.m., Mr. J. H. Matthews (President) in the chair. In connection with the Council election the name of Mr. J. P. Rowsell was mentioned by the Secretary. The President introduced a discussion on the Workmen's Compensation Act which was taken part in by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Savage, and the Secretary.—Mr. Mitchell brought forward a case of cutting with regard to Allenburys' Food which, he said, was supplied by Messrs. Spiers & Pond, who allowed a bonus to teachers, and he proposed that the Secretary be instructed to write to the P.A.T.A. with reference to the matter. This was seconded by Mr. Savage and carried.—The May meeting was postponed to May 23, as it had been arranged for the Chemists' Exhibition week.—After an interval Mr. Peter MacEwan gave his lantern-lecture on "The Art of Pharmacy," Mr. Harold Mitchell manipulating the lantern. Following it various members made remarks, and lecturer and lanternist were cordially thanked.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING was held in Robert Gordon's College on Friday, April 12, Mr. Robert Leslie, Ph.C. (Vice-President), in the chair. A motion by Mr. John Craig with regard to the awarding of scholarships to students attending the Aberdeen School of Pharmacy was discussed by several members, and it was ultimately decided to discontinue the scholarships and award prizes to students attending the evening pharmacy classes. The nature and value of the prizes and the conditions of competition were remitted to the Education Committee for consideration.

The offer of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.—through their representative, Mr. Greig—of two copies of "Remington's Pharmacy," one to be competed for by students attending the School of Pharmacy and the other to be competed for by assistants and apprentices not attending the classes, was accepted, and it was left to the Education Committee to arrange the competitions.

Ex-Baillie Paterson, the Association's representative on the committee of the proposed Technical College, in submitting a somewhat lengthy report, stated that the scheme would include provision for the teaching of pharmacy.

The subject of doctors prescribing proprietaries was then taken up, and it was suggested that a formulary might be compiled to take the place of these and submitted to the medical men of the city. Most of the speakers supported this idea. Mr. David Ritchie vigorously opposed the proposal, which appeared to him to contain too much of a mercenary spirit. It was remitted to a sub-committee (Mr. D. Anderson, convener) to try and arrange a meeting with the local doctors and get their opinions on the matter.

It was decided to make the annual picnic in the summer an all-day excursion this year, the Amusements Committee (Mr. W. A. Ness, convener) to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. A. Gray and Mr. Dunn were admitted as members.

London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on April 17, Mr. F. W. Truman in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Betty, Burton, Douglas, Pentney, Pond, White, and Wiles (Secretary). The proceedings at the previous two meetings were read at great length by the Secretary, and Mr. Douglas, Mr. Burton, and others suggested that a brief *résumé* of the proceedings at each meeting would suffice without going into general details. The arrangements regarding the next meeting, to be held at the Horticultural Hall on May 7, were then discussed. It had been proposed that it be looked upon as the annual meeting, and that Dr. Leftwich read a paper on "Danger-signals in Medicine and Pharmacy"; but Mr. Pond suggested that it was rather a bad thing to read a paper at a general meeting when there might be a lot of other business to discuss. Eventually it was agreed to have Dr. Leftwich's paper and some other general trade matters up for discussion on that date, that all chemists present at the Exhibition be invited to attend, and that the annual meeting be postponed until a fortnight later. Mr. Pond was anxious that his proposals regarding new rules should be brought forward at the annual meeting, and this was promised by the Chairman. Mr. Pond asked whether the Association would not print and distribute his proposals among the members of the Association, but the committee did not seem inclined to agree to that; and Mr. Pentney advised Mr. Pond to have a few copies type-written. It was then intimated that Dr. Leftwich had consented to deliver his address at 5.30 P.M. on May 9. As the Exhibition authorities could only give the Association May 7 from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M., this proved awkward, and Mr. Douglas is to endeavour to get Dr. Leftwich to change the hour and date. Invitation-cards for the meeting are to be printed and distributed by the Secretary. Mr. Betty moved, and Mr. Pentney seconded, that five members (instead of seven as hitherto) form a quorum of the General Purposes Committee. Messrs. Betty and Truman were appointed auditors, and the public business ended, Mr. White's report regarding the meeting of divisional secretaries at Bloomsbury Square being considered too dangerous for public utterance.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of the members of this Association was held at the Victoria Hotel on April 10. Mr. Geo. S. Woolley (the President) occupied the chair.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—Mr. J. C. Kidd, the Secretary, read the annual report, which detailed the business of the several meetings of the session. Four new members and two associates had been enrolled during the year. Total number of members and associates, 111.—Mr. A. J. Pidd, Treasurer, submitted the annual balance-sheet. Total income for the year, 67*l.* There had been a loss of 6*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* on the annual dinner. There was a balance in hand of 25*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, being 17*s.* 1*d.* less than last year.

The President moved the adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet. He said the Secretary had described the report as the fortieth of the Association. He believed that was true, but it must not be supposed that forty years ago represented the date of the formation of a pharmaceutical association in Manchester. There was an association twenty years earlier. However, their fortieth year was a somewhat memorable one, inasmuch as a member of their Association occupied at the present moment the position of President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) They were all proud of the position which had been conferred on Mr. J. Rymer Young. Another cause for describing the present as a memorable year was the fact that the British Pharmaceutical Conference is to be held in Manchester in July. The arrangements are progressing very favourably, but unfortunately the local Secretary for the Conference, Mr. W. Kirkby, had been ill. His condition had been somewhat critical, but he is improving, and the President hoped they would soon see Mr. Kirkby back again. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Balmforth seconded.

Mr. J. W. Walton considered the year had been rather more interesting than usual. The little controversy in THE

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a short time ago had done some good. There had been better attendances, and more members were joining.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

TIME OF MEETING.—Mr. Bates introduced the subject of the time of the monthly meetings, and asked whether an alteration in the hour of assembling would not increase the attendances. Wednesday being the weekly half-holiday, many assistants liked to be "on their own" for a few hours. If the time of meeting was altered to 9 P.M. it might conduce to larger attendances. The subject was then discussed in a conversational way and then dropped.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Mr. Geo. S. Woolley was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. Messrs. Harry Kemp and W. Kirkby were unanimously re-elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. A. J. Pidd, Treasurer; Mr. J. C. Kidd, Secretary; and Mr. A. L. Blain, auditor. Mr. J. Grier was reappointed assistant secretary and Mr. J. W. Walton librarian. The result of the ballot for the Council was as follows: Messrs. F. W. Bates, J. Grier, W. G. Hughes, H. Kemp, J. C. Kidd, W. Kirkby, W. Lane, A. J. Pidd, J. W. Walton, G. L. Westmacott, J. Wild, and G. S. Woolley.

Votes of thanks were passed to the various officers for their services during the past year.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting of this Association at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on April 11, Mr. A. G. C. Paterson presided. The paper was by Mr. C. T. Allen, and it dealt with his pet subject:

"THE ESSENTIALITY OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST."—Mr. Allen began by contrasting the practice of medicine and of pharmacy, and their relation to each other, with that which prevails on the Continent. He lauded the State regulation of each profession, saying that such a system spells "progress," and thus physician and pharmacist work harmoniously together. By comparison, the state of affairs in this country is deplorable. He was pessimistic regarding the retention of the title even for qualified persons, and he questioned whether Government officials, who can only see the subject from a commercial or a legal point of view through the Poison Schedules, are fit to arrange the regulation of pharmacy. The only way, he thought, in which the practice of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy could be placed on a sound, up-to-date basis would be by co-operation between the three communities and the appointment of a Royal Commission, including among its members eminent men in each calling. Something more should certainly be done to promote co-operation between the physician and the pharmacist. He had constructed a diagram which pictured pharmacy and medicine as a balance in equilibrium, and tabulated underneath each pan were the forces which tended to disturb equilibrium. Under the pan representing "Medicine (diagnosis, prescribing as an art)" were the forces of "Ready-made Medicines," "Secret Remedies," "Self-drugging and Amateur Prescribing," and "The Prescribing Chemist." On the "Pharmacy (dispensing as an art)" side, the malevolent forces were "Want of Pugnacity on the part of the Chemist," "Encouragement of Patent medicines by Chemists," "Ready-made Medicines," and the "Lack of Pharmaceutical Knowledge by the Average Pharmacist." Mr. Allen then proceeded to condemn ready-made medicines, pointing out that it is perfectly easy to demonstrate to the physician that the freshly prepared pill, cachet, lozenge, pastille, etc., "made according to the exact requirements of the patient, beat all descriptions of A.B.C.-oids on all points." In recommending these ready-made medicines, physicians are making a net to catch themselves, for it tends to encourage self-drugging. In this connection, however, some chemists are a little too lax in providing "copies" of prescriptions, which patients traffic one to another. Some ready-made medicine manufacturers boast that "portability" is only secured by their manufactures. To show the fallacy of that contention, Mr. Allen exhibited two bottles, one containing compressed tablets of aloin, etc., and the other silvered pills of the same formula, the latter going into much less bulk than the tablets. Although there are some pharmacies where secret medicines are kept hidden away and are never recommended, yet the majority of chemists afford the manufacturers of

quack remedies help. He (Mr. Allen) advocated direct hostility to the secret-remedy business. "Tell people to get them at the drug-stores, if they must have them, and in nine cases out of ten they would not do so. 'I do not stock them because I do not believe in them' would have a powerful effect on most purchasers, and in many cases the would-be purchaser will ask your advice." The problem of the prescribing chemist was then dealt with, Mr. Allen being of opinion that there is no harm in prescribing a simple remedy for a simple ailment, but everything must be done with discretion. In addition to hostility to secret remedies which are largely advertised, the present-day chemist ought to refrain from putting up stamped secret remedies of his own, relying on the sale of simple preparations of published formulae, reserving ingenuity for methods of manufacture and "put-up." Furthermore, never lose an opportunity of impressing one's opinions on the medical man and on the public.

DISCUSSION.—The Chairman said he feared there were many obstacles to co-operation between physician and pharmacist. It would be difficult to convince many medical men that they should know any more than they do now (which is very little) about pharmacy. Then there is the dispensing doctor who deals direct with the wholesale houses. He (Mr. Paterson) condemned an article which had appeared a day or two before in a London morning paper, ostensibly on the death of Mr. Beecham, but really an advertisement for a certain make of compressed drugs. In that article it was stated definitely that an ordinary chemist, with the appliances at his command, was quite unable to ensure an accurate dose. Mr. Lownsbrough disagreed with the practicability of a good deal of Mr. Allen's aspirations. Mr. Latreille wanted to know if Mr. Allen had any suggestion to make regarding copies of prescriptions. On this subject Mr. Northey said customers had told him, when copies were refused, that they could be obtained from the medical man who wrote them at any time. Mr. Rothwell said copies should only be given to the original customers. Mr. Chalmers wanted to know how those chemists (and they were not a few) who never came in contact with doctors and scarcely ever had a prescription were to get a living if the sale of proprietaries—their own as well as other people's—were barred. In his reply Mr. Allen explained that advertised proprietaries had, of course, to be kept and sold; but when the chemist is asked regarding the merits of a secret remedy, he should take the opportunity presented to him of deprecating their use. This should be done without recommending a "just-as-good" preparation. He was of opinion that copies of prescriptions should be supplied to the original owner and to no one else. Other legitimate fields for the enterprising chemist with no dispensing practice were opened up by the sale of photographic requisites and other things of that kind. Photographics has proved in many instances a very profitable side-line.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 86/70. Who stocks Papayano tablets in Great Britain?
- 90/71. Who are makers of transparent celluloid vaccination-shields?
- 90/36. Makers of, or agents for, Mawer's (or Mauer's) dandelion coffee.
- 93/59. Who are present agents for Ellis & Golterman, makers of spray-producers?
- 93/65. Who are makers or suppliers of Eutrapine (or similar name), a preparation for glazing linen?
- 90/34. Who are the manufacturers of Carbet's bath-screen for shower-baths, and who is the present proprietor of Chloralum?

THE husband had been advised by his medico to have plenty of animal-food, and his dearest ordered half-a-dozen dog-biscuits.

Festivities.

Whist at Blackburn.

AN enjoyable whist-drive, promoted by the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, was held at the Bute Café, Blackburn, on April 11. Mr. C. A. Critchley (President) was supported by Mr. John Rennie (Secretary), Mr. Edward Highton (Treasurer), Alderman Shorrocks (Mayor of Darwen), and members of the local committee. There was a gathering of sixty, and the following awards were made: Gentlemen—First prize, Mr. H. Lomax, of Darwen; second, Mr. E. Jepson, of Darwen; booby prize, Miss Hodgson, of Sale, Manchester. Ladies—First prize, Miss Critchley (sister of the President); second, Miss Holt; booby, Mrs. J. Shorrocks.

Dispensers Off Duty.

THE annual smoking-concert of the Public Dispensers' Association, held at Stone's Restaurant, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on April 17, was a very successful gathering from every point of view. The gathering was large, the company was genial, and the talent was superior to that usually provided at smokers. Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, Chairman of Council, presided, being supported by Messrs. Noad Clark, Hewitt, Leadbeater, Lindsay, Goodall, and other members of the Association. Among the visitors were Messrs. Hickey (Parke, Davis & Co.), Taaffs (R. J. Reuter), George Warren (F. W. Warren & Co.), and many other representatives of wholesale houses and retail chemists. The musical arrangements were in the capable hands of Mr. William Duff, whose brother, Mr. Reginald J. Duff, was accompanist. The artistes included Mr. Sydney Jamieson (whose contributions were vociferously encored), Mr. C. R. Lewis, and Mr. C. P. Keenan, who may be said to have made the serious element, while plenty of clean, clever humour was provided by Messrs. W. H. Garside, Franklyn Vernon, T. H. Brandon, Percy Clifton, and Harry Bourne. Mr. Leonard Buckingham gave two clever monologues, and altogether Mr. Duff, Mr. Clark, and others who secured the artistes are to be congratulated on their selection. The concert was a most enjoyable one, and the audience demonstrated their appreciation in an unmistakable manner.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

FOR Thursday evening, April 11, Mr. J. Williamson, of Hove, of cinematograph-film fame, invited the members and their friends to an exceedingly well-planned entertainment. First there was an inspection of the factory, a model one, systematically arranged to suit the various stages and processes through which films have to pass before they are ready to show on the screen. That over, "Court whist" was indulged in. Half-way through the programme a break was made for refreshments; then came a capital show of films created by Mr. Williamson's firm, among them being "The Miner's Daughter," "Where There's a Will There's a Way," "Orange-peel," "The New Errand-boy," etc. This demonstration was very much appreciated, all the subjects being treated without vulgarity, but with good moral lessons and plenty of genuine fun. The whist was then resumed, and at the conclusion it was found that the fortunate prize-winners were—Ladies: 1st, Mrs. C. E. Robinson; 2nd, Miss B. Savage. Gentlemen: 1st, Mr. Lockwood; 2nd, Mr. C. E. Robinson. Mr. H. M. Black tied for second place, but Mr. Robinson beat him "on the cut." Mr. C. G. Yates proposed the vote of thanks to the host for his enjoyable and lavish hospitality, which was seconded by Mr. Stuart, and carried with musical honours. Mr. Williamson, in his reply, said he had been connected too long with pharmacy to consider himself anything other than a chemist. Although not actively engaged in the practice of the craft, he said, he is still in sympathy and touch with his fellow-members. It gave him and his wife great pleasure to see them present that evening.

West Riding Federation Dinner.

THE first annual dinner of the Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations was held on April 16 at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds. The President (Mr. A. Hanson, of Queensbury) occupied the chair, and was supported by Messrs. F. Pilkington Sargeant (Leeds) and J. Rhodes

(Mirfield), Vice-Presidents; G. W. Worfolk (Ilkley), Ecroyd (Keighley), J. H. Beacock (Leeds), H. W. Gregory (Bradford), W. D. Pollitt (Leeds), R. C. Walshaw (Huddersfield), Smithies (Halifax), Bellamy (Barnsley), Gledhill (Dewsbury), Pollard (Wakefield), Taylor (Dewsbury), R. Broadhead (Hon. Secretary), S. M. Pickard (Assistant-Secretary), and others, numbering in total about forty.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." He referred to the Parliamentary campaign of the Society, and said that the initial mistake made by chemists had been that they were not sufficiently precise in what they asked. It had always been a maxim in the West Riding that the most valuable business asset which the chemist possessed was his title, and he (the speaker) submitted that if a Bill had been drafted without any extraneous matter in it—simply restricting the title to the individual—the Society would have had a much better chance of successful legislation than they have at present.

Mr. G. W. Worfolk acknowledged the toast, and expressed the belief that there is great need of a representative of the West Riding on the Council of the Society in order that they might have an opportunity of making themselves a little better understood. The toast of "The West Riding Federation" was proposed by Mr. Ecroyd, of Keighley, who expressed the opinion that it would be better for the trade if the Pharmaceutical Society was democratised by bringing into its membership every chemist in business, a result which he thought might be achieved by a reduction of subscription. The Society has developed the professional side of the craft to the disadvantage of the trading side.

The President replied. The toast of "Affiliated Associations" was proposed by Mr. Beacock, and replied to by representatives of all the Associations.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



A SOAP AND PERFUME DISPLAY.

THIS is reproduced from a photograph taken by Mr. Leonard J. Teiffel, Ph.C., of his window at 184 Shields Road, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the right soaps and perfumes are exhibited, and on the left photographic goods.

A MARBLE TABLET has been placed in Southwold Parish Church, by public subscription, in memory of the late Mr. Robert Peirson Critten, chemist and druggist. With a surplus from the subscription an invalid-chair has been purchased for the women's ward of the hospital.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE PHARMACY BILLS.

The position of both Bills is unchanged. The second reading of the Government Bill, which was to have taken place on Monday evening, has again been "deferred until Monday next." In spite of the fact that a petition in favour of the Bill came in from Paisley last week and was "laid upon the table," the Government do not seem feverishly anxious to go on with it. Besides Mr. Seaverns's blocking motion, Mr. Herbert Samuel has now down upon the paper a notice that after the second reading he will move that the Bill "be committed to a Select Committee of fifteen members; that the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records; and that five be the quorum." Mr. Winfrey's opinion that nothing much will be heard of either of the Bills this year seems well founded.

With regard to Mr. Winfrey's Bill, although fourth in the list for second reading on Monday, it had dropped to thirteenth place by Tuesday morning. It was, of course, not reached that night, Government business being of much more pressing importance. Both Mr. Barker (the Kensington storekeeper) and Mr. Duckworth (the Boots' director) have down blocking motions. So far as can be gathered, the probable reason for the withdrawal of the blocking motions of Mr. Cross and Mr. Field (referred to some weeks ago) is in order that either, or both, of these gentlemen may be eligible to serve on the proposed Select Committee. The Bill is now eleventh in order for next Wednesday.

HONOURING MR. WINFREY.

A Radical friend (writes our Lobby Lounger) inveigled me into attending a house dinner at the National Liberal Club on Monday night. As we foregathered in the fine Gladstone Library, I discovered that the guest of the evening was Mr. Richard Winfrey, who was to give an address (to be followed by a debate) on "Allotments and Small Holdings." Sir Walter Foster, by no means unknown at pharmaceutical gatherings, was in the chair, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt looked in for a short time to hear what Mr. Winfrey had to say. Mr. Idris was also present, and I talked "shop" with both him and Mr. Winfrey at odd moments, before the serious business of the evening began. There were about eighty present—a large gathering considering the counter-attractions of Colonial Premiers and so forth and an emphatic testimony to the estimation in which "our member" is held in Liberal circles. The proceedings were enthusiastic, and Mr. Winfrey, heralded in an eloquent speech by the Chairman, had a great reception when he rose to speak. It was soon evident that "Small Holdings" and the Land Question generally are Mr. Winfrey's subject and the subject in which his parliamentary career will be made. He spoke for nearly an hour, and his address was filled with records of practical experience, convincing statistics, and the eloquence born of enthusiasm for a cause. After Mr. Winfrey had finished Mr. Harcourt rose to slip out unperceived, but cries of "Harcourt" compelled him to stop before he could escape. But he only uttered two sentences: the first to intimate that he came as a listener and the second a witty reminder that he is now a Cabinet Minister. "You will understand that there may be circumstances," he said, "under which it may be undesirable to commit myself to views which you and I hold in common." Mr. Harcourt is in charge of the Small Holdings Bill, in the interests of which Mr. Winfrey and others had spoken. Several M.P.s and others interested in land reform afterwards spoke, and disciples of Henry George (Mr. Joseph Fels, of Fels Naptha soap fame, among others) aroused a modicum of opposition by the extremist character of their views. The health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Idris, who discovered that he succeeded Sir Walter Foster in an unsuccessful candidature for the representation of the City of Chester.

NOTES.

Mr. Claude Hay has presented a Bill to provide for the better training and registration of nurses, and for the voluntary registration of private nursing homes.

The private Bill promoted by the Society of Apothecaries

of London, to which reference has already been made, passed its third reading in the House of Lords on Monday afternoon and was sent to the Commons.

Mr. Mitchell Thomson proposes to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether imported Colonial spirit for methy-lating is subject to an adverse differential treatment to the extent of 5d., as compared with Home spirit, and, if so, what is the reason for such differential treatment.

Mr. R. A. Robinson had an interview with Mr. Lloyd George on April 15, concerning the London Dock Companies Bill at present before Parliament. The President of the Board of Trade informed Mr. Robinson that the Government will oppose the Bill, and that he intends to bring in a measure next year dealing with the whole question of the Port of London.

THE JAPANESE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Mr. Goddard Clarke's question regarding the proposed enforcement of the standards of the new Japanese Pharmacopœia (*C. & D.*, April 13, p. 546) upon imported drugs and chemicals into Japan, and the inconvenience to British merchants because there is no official translation of the Pharmacopœia in a European or classic language, was replied to (in a printed answer) by Sir Edward Grey as follows: My attention has already been drawn to this matter, and inquiries will be made at Tokyo. Should the facts be as stated, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires will be instructed to ask the Japanese Government to allow an extension of time.

In reference to this matter we have received a letter from the Under-Secretary, in which he says: "I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, calling attention to a paragraph in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, in which it is suggested that the date of the enforcement of the new Japanese Pharmacopœia should be postponed from July 1 next to January 1, 1908. The matter shall receive consideration."

POISONS SOLD BY EGYPTIAN NATIVES.

Dr. Rutherford has called the attention of the Foreign Secretary to what he considers an anomaly under the new Pharmacy Law of Egypt. Under this new law he points out that there is no power of search or seizure. The suggestion which he submitted to the consideration of Sir Edward Grey is that the Egyptian Government should be advised to amend the law so as to create such powers as regards natives who form the great majority of the illicit vendors of poisons.

PATENTS BILL.

The Board of Trade's Patents and Designs Bill was read a second time on April 17 without a division. Mr. Lloyd George said he would see whether it is possible to cheapen the existing fees for patents. Sir F. Cawley pointed out that in every other country except the United States the patentee has to work his patent in the country where the patent is granted. Mr. Mond thought the Bill was a serious inroad on the rights of patentees.

Mr. Kearley on April 18 introduced the Patents and Designs (Consolidation) Bill. This is a Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to patents for inventions and the registration of designs and certain enactments relating to trade-marks. The Bill was read a first time.

ON WILLIAM LUXMORE, APOTHECARY.

Oh, say, Billy Bolus, of wonders thou wonder!
Thou shadow of manhood, dame Nature's worst blunder.
Say, why do you screw up your delicate snout,
And make at our fragrance so cursed a rout?
Old Galen, amidst all his medical toil,
Ne'er dreamt of a nuisance arising from oil.
Hippocrates, too, if informed, would at once
Disclaim such descendants, and style thee a dunce,
To teach all pretenders to medical skill
That thy weakness still reigns spite of potion and pill.
The sages of old with one voice did agree
That in all Nature's system no vacuum could be;
But at once they'd pronounce their philosophy null.
Did they know the vast void in thy shop and thy skull.

VACUUM.

From the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1817.

THE exports of platinum from Russia during the ten months ended October 1906 were 349 pounds, against 108 and 156 pounds in 1905 and 1904 respectively (pound = 36 lb.).

Victoria Food-standards.

THE "Victoria Government Gazette" of February 13 contains a notification by the Board of Public Health of the State of Victoria that the following regulations have been made respecting the foods and drugs named:

INFANTS' FOOD is defined as "food described or sold as an article of food specially suitable for infants of twelve (12) months of age or under." It "shall contain no woody fibre, no preservative substance, and no mineral substance insoluble in acid; and, unless described or sold specifically as food suitable only for infants over the age of six (6) months, shall, when prepared as directed by any accompanying label, contain no starch, and shall contain the essential constituents of and conform approximately in proportional composition to normal mother's milk."

INVALIDS' FOOD shall not contain borie acid or any similar preservative substance.

MEAT EXTRACTS shall contain no preservative substance other than salt or the ordinary condimental substances.

OLIVE OIL is defined as "the oil obtained by expression from the fresh fruit of *Olea europæa sativa* without the aid of solvents." It shall be free from rancidity and shall not contain any foreign oil.

CINNAMON is the dried bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* from which the outer layers may or may not have been removed.

CASSIA AND CASSIA-BUDS are the bark and flower-buds respectively of *Cinnamomum Cassia*.

POWDERED CINNAMON shall not contain any cassia or other foreign vegetable or mineral substance or foreign colouring-matter.

GINGER is the washed and dried or decorticated and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. The addition of exhausted or partly exhausted ginger to ginger is prohibited.

GROUND GINGER shall not contain exhausted or partly exhausted ginger, or foreign vegetable or mineral substance.

CLOVES are the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. They shall contain not more than five (5) per cent. (by weight) of clove-stems. The addition of exhausted or partly exhausted cloves or foreign vegetable or mineral substance to cloves is prohibited.

MACE is the dried arillus of *Myristica fragrans* or *Myristica moschata*. The addition to mace of the arillus of any other variety of *Myristica*, including *Myristica malabarica* or *fatua* (Bombay mace), *Myristica argentea* (wild mace), is hereby prohibited.

NUTMEG is the dried seed of *Myristica fragrans* or *Myristica moschata* deprived of its testa.

GROUND NUTMEG shall not contain foreign vegetable or mineral substance.

COLOURING-MATTERS.—The addition of colouring-matter containing any of the following substances to any article of food is hereby prohibited:

Arsenic, antimony, barium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, tin, zinc, compounds of any of the above-mentioned elements; gamboge, pierie acid, other harmful organic substance.

PRESERVATIVE SUBSTANCES.—The use in or addition to any article of food of chloroform formaldehyde or other volatile aldehyde, or of preservative substance other than any allowed by the Health Acts or by any regulation made thereunder, is prohibited.

DRUGS included in the British Pharmacopœia shall, unless otherwise standardised in the Health Acts or in any other Victorian Act or in any regulation made thereunder, be of the standard of strength, quality, and purity set out in the current British Pharmacopœia.

QUININE-WINE shall conform in quinine-content to the standard set out in the current British Pharmacopœia, but may be prepared with any wholesome wine.

These regulations take effect from March 31, 1907, and the penalty for infringement is, on conviction, a fine not exceeding 20*l.* for the first offence. The standard adopted for infants' food is the same as was reported in the *C. & D.*, December 15, 1906, p. 886, with immaterial verbal alterations, but it and the other recommendations above noted were not approved by the Governor in Council until February 6.

TENDERS are invited by the Egyptian War Office for the supply of drugs and materials to the Medical Corps, Egyptian Army, for the year ending December 31, 1908. Tender-forms may be obtained from the London Agent of the Egyptian War Office, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Western, R.E., C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., to whom tenders should be sent by May 1 next.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 18.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals has been on a smaller scale this week, and the tone in most departments is quiet. The most important alteration is the advance in opium owing to the continued unfavourable crop-reports. Morphine-salts have been advanced a further 3*d.* in consequence, but it is felt that prices will have to go still higher. Codeine is unaltered. Quinine is very depressed and prices are nominal. Guaiacol and creosote carbonate are both higher. Glycerin and citric acid are firm. Norwegian cod-liver oil is again lower, as last year's yield of oil has already been exceeded. Crude Chinese camphor is lower, as arrivals have been more free; refined is unaltered. American peppermint oil is lower in bulk, but the bottled oil is not now obtainable at last week's low prices. Quillaia is firmer. Castor oil and Japan wax are easier. Quicksilver is steady. The changes of the week are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Creosote carb. Ginger (Jam.) Guaiacol carb. Morphine salts Opium	Citric acid Iron sulphate Quillaia	Castor oil Japan wax	Antimony Camphor (crude China) Cassia buds Cod-liver oil Peppermint oil

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, April 18:—Business in drugs is active. Opium remains firm at \$4.00 per lb. Quinine is dull at 19*c.* per oz. Balsam copaiba is firm at 80*c.* for pure South American. Dandelion is easier at 20*c.* per lb. Peppermint oil is weak at \$1.90, being a reduction of 10*c.* Ergot is dull at 25*c.*, and Norwegian cod-liver oil is easier at \$30 per barrel.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general demand in the heavy-chemical market for both main and miscellaneous products continues very steady, and a good business is being done on both prompt and forward requirements, and much the same conditions rule at all the principal centres. Demand on export account seems to be especially satisfactory. As regards values, there is little that is new or of special interest to be reported other than that the tone in practically all departments is firm.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, in spite of comparative quietness, is on the whole steady. A moderate business is being done on prompt account, but forward business does not mend much, owing to makers holding out for advances on present rates. Nominal figures are: Beckton, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Beckton terms, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 11*l.* 15*s.*; London, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and Hull, 11*l.* 15*s.*

BLEACHING-SODA is moving better, both on home and export account. Softwood casks, free on rails, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and export 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, Liverpool, etc., according to market.

CAUSTIC SODA is in heavier request: 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Ammonia alkali is moving well, and is very steady at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, free on rails in bags. Soda crystals are in good average request at unaltered values: f.o.b. 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per ton, and f.o.b. Liverpool 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Saltcake is very strong, and meets with brisk request at 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in bulk, free on rails. Bicarbonate of soda, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in large casks and 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates of potash

and soda are a shade quieter at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb., according to quantity, etc. Prussiate of potash steady at 6¼*d.* to 6¾*d.* per lb., and prussiate of soda, 4¼*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb. Hyposulphite of soda without material change and very steady. Ordinary crystals in large casks, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and in 1-cwt. kegs 7*l.* to 10*l.* per ton, in accordance with quality and quantity. Silicates of soda steady at late rates, 140° Tw., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 100° Tw., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 75° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, according to quantity, quality, and destination.

Continental Markets.

ACACIA.—The firm tendency shown for months continues. Indeed, it is expected that prices will go considerably higher, as it is quite impossible to get good ripe and half-ripe gum yet from Egypt. According to reports from there, there is a complete absence of goods. Though first-hands in Germany are fairly well supplied, the stock must become gradually exhausted and higher prices result.

CARNAUBA WAX.—The arrivals in Hamburg during the past few weeks have not failed to weaken the market, the more so as the demand is restricted both on the home and foreign markets. The current prices are 325*m.* to 327.50*m.* for usual grey and 337.50*m.* for fatty grey; both duty unpaid in store at free port.

CITRIC ACID.—A Hamburg report states that the article is more freely offered, spot goods offering at 1*s.* 10*d.*, c.i.f., but for later delivery 1*s.* 9*d.* net cash is quoted.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—The demand for insect-powder has already set in. For first requirements a sufficient quantity of raw material had already been bought, but the general situation calls for further provision to last until well into the summer. The stocks of the finer flowers are already pretty low, and prices have advanced 10*m.* to 15*m.* per 100 kilos. This advance may very well extend further, as prospects of the coming harvest are unfavourable. In Dalmatia the season is far behind compared with previous years, and the weather there is inclement.

JAPAN WAX is weaker and cheaper. Hamburg quotes 124*m.*, while for April-June shipment from Japan 125*m.* is the price.

QUILLAIA.—Market quiet but firm. Only small quantities have been on offer, and were readily taken off the market when the price did not exceed 44*m.* Cut goods met with a quick sale.

SAPONINE.—The higher prices for quillaia have induced a brisk demand for saponine, which is offered from Hamburg at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

TARTARIC ACID.—There is more inquiry from various quarters due to the great rise in citric acid, and large quantities have been sold for delivery over 1907 at from 200*m.* to 206*m.* per 100 kilos.

TIN OXIDE.—The price of the metal has undergone a decline, not to speak of the significant wavering of an uncertain market for the past few weeks. The oxide is consequently quoted down to 374*m.* by the Tin Oxide Bureau.

Artificial Camphor.

At the annual meeting of the Chemische Fabrik (formerly E. Schering), of Berlin, questions were raised in regard to the production of artificial camphor. In reply it was stated that the present condition of the camphor-branch is having a favourable influence upon the transactions effected by the company, and the hope was expressed that the expectations associated therewith would be fully realised. The communication of any further information was withheld on the ground of inadvisability, as competitors are working on other processes, although success has not yet attended their efforts.

Bromides.

The orders secured by the German Bromine Combination for the first quarter of 1907 are detailed as follows:

January	111,890.54 kilos.
February	49,470.71 "
March	52,459.08 "

Total, 213,820.33 kilos., against 220,315.27 kilos. same period last year.

Although the outlet shows a notable falling-off against 1906, the market conditions in Germany and in other Continental countries are generally considered satisfactory. The position across the Atlantic, however, has remained very obscure. Since the first conference held with the representatives of the Dow Chemical Co. in London further pourparlers have taken place in Berlin, but if the negotiations have not altogether proved a failure, they have at any rate come to a deadlock. This inference may at least be drawn from the fact that the combine continues, as heretofore, to dump its products on the American market.

ACID, CITRIC, is steady at 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. for English and 2s. for foreign.

ALOE.—Sales of bright capey Curaçao have been made at 40s.

ANISEED.—Small sales of good Syrian have been made at 26s. spot. From Hamburg 23s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for current Russian.

ANTIMONY is still tending lower, and crude on the spot is now obtainable at 57l. 10s. per ton, this price having been paid. Regulus is unaltered at 98l. per ton for English.

ARROWROOT.—At auction small sales of St. Vincent were made at 2½d. per lb. for good manufacturing.

BALSAM, TOLU.—Advices from producing markets (says the "New York Commercial") indicate that the collection in the interior is interfered with, and supplies at the shipping ports are light. In London business has been done ex-auction lots at 1s. 1d., and holders are inclined to ask higher prices.

BISMUTH.—According to a British Consular report on the trade of Bolivia for 1906 the production of bismuth exceeded that of the previous year by a considerable amount. Export duties have been fixed at 8 Bolivian dollars (= 12s. 9d.) per quintal of 101 lb.; previous to this decree it was free of duty. The export statistics for 1906 do not appear to be available: those for 1905 were 592,412 kilos., against 405,936 Bols. in 1904. Recently some good orders for the metal have been placed in London for United States account, the price of which is 5s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—The market for crude on the spot is lower, as supplies have come to hand more freely from China, but the quality varies considerably. Crude Chinese is obtainable at 360s. spot, and April-May shipment has been quoted 340s. c.i.f., which is 5s. lower. A small business has been done in 1-oz. Japanese refined tablets at 4s. 11d., and 4s. 8d. for 2½-lb. slabs. German bells are offered at 4s. 8d. c.i.f. net, and 2½-lb. slabs are 4s. 8½d. c.i.f. net. Artificial camphor is quoted from Hamburg at 4s. 6d. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady at 40s. per cwt., spot. In Hamburg 41s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CASSIA-BUDS.—The price is considerably lower on the spot at 125s. per cwt. in consequence of the adjustment of the differences with the Chinese Cassia Guild.

CHALK, PRECIPITATED, of the finest quality is quoted at from 15l. to 16l. per ton in casks, as to quality, ex wharf, London.

CHAMOMILES are in steady demand at from 115s. to 130s. for ordinary to good flowers.

CINCHONA.—At auction on Tuesday the small supply of 530 packages was offered, of which about half found buyers at steady prices, the average unit being 1½d. per lb. Of East Indian 233 bales and 82 cases offered, of which 170 packages sold, including *Officinalis* root at 3d. to 3½d., branch at 2½d., and hybrid stem chips at 2½d. *Succirubra* shavings 5½d. to 6d., stem chips 2½d. to 3½d., root 1½d. to 4½d., and branch 2½d. to 2¾d., renewed stem chips and shavings at 3½d. Of Ceylon 215 packages offered, of which 22 packages sold at 3d. for *Ledgeriana* stem chips.

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lb.
The Brunswick Factory	16,678
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Limited	11,910
The Mannheim Factory	6,875
The Imperial Factory	3,630
Druggists, etc.	3,954
Total quantity sold	43,047
Bought in or withdrawn	33,593
Total quantity offered	76,640

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on May 2 will consist of 9,190 packages, comprising 7,914 packages *Ledgeriana*, *officinalis*, and hybrid, 290 cases and 986 bales *Succirubra*; 56 packages Java and Ceylon coca-leaves will also be offered. The first-hand stock at Amsterdam on March 11 consisted of 3,865 packages Government and 10,073 packages private bark, or 13,938 packages in all.

The exports from Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela) during 1906

amounted to 2,140 kilos. (52l.), against 10,628 kilos. (268l.) in 1905. The exports from Bolivia during 1905 were 200,370 kilos. (valued at 93,545 bois.), against 255,822 kilos. (valued at 119,614 bols.) in 1904.

The exports from Java during the first half of April amounted to 853,000 Amst. lb., against 640,000 Amst. lb. at the corresponding period of 1906.

CLOVES.—At auction good Penang in cases were bought in at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., fair Zanzibar at 8½d., and good to fine Ceylon in cases at 11d. to 1s. Privately the market is lower on balance, with a limited business, June-August delivery selling at 8½d. to 8¾d., and August-October at 8d. to 8½d.; for shipment, September-November has been done at 6½d. to 6¾d., c.i.f.

COPAIBA.—The exports from Ciudad Bolivar during 1906 amounted to 8,153 kilos., valued at 633l., against 11,546 kilos., valued at 1,104l., in 1905.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE has been advanced 4d. per lb., to 2s. 10d. net in wholesale quantities.

ERGOT.—Quiet at 1s. per lb. c.i.f. for Russian and 1s. 3d. for Spanish.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are steady at 30s. to 31s. per cwt. on the spot.

GINGER.—At auction Jamaica ginger met with a good demand at an advance of about 2s. per cwt. Middling to fair bright sold at 82s. to 86s., smallish washed 75s. to 80s., good common 72s. to 74s., and common dark mixed Rhatoon 67s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt. Medium and small cut Cochín in cases sold without reserve at 49s. to 49s. 6d. Washed rough Cochín was bought in at 37s., and brown tips and cuttings 37s. 6d. per cwt. Fair limed Japan was bought in at 32s. and Bengal at 35s.

GLYCERIN.—The market for double-distilled quality continues firm, while crude remains unaltered. It is said the higher range of prices is due not so much to increased demand, as to diminished output, on account of higher values ruling for raw material. On the other hand, crude glycerin is now generally recovered as a by-product, even by small soap-makers and others, and this in normal times should not inconsiderately add to the production. It is also suggested that quantities of crude glycerin are being held back, which may affect the market later. Distilled glycerin, even at present values, is barely remunerative to manufacturers. For chemically pure double-distilled s.g. 1.260 57s. per cwt. is quoted in cases in 56-lb. tins or 2-cwt. carboys, with drums at proportionately less.

GOLDEN SEAL.—The price in our last issue should have been 6s. 3d., not 5s. 3d. as printed; the equivalent of 6s. 1½d. is quoted in New York.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is 5d. dearer, at 4s. 8d. per lb. net for wholesale quantities.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan gums are firmer and stocks in first hands are much reduced, fair half-hard sorts being worth 29s. to 30s. per cwt. Persian is quiet and tending easier. East Indian Ghatti is easier at 34s. for No. 1 and 22s. 9d. for No. 2. Senegal gum is scarce, and it is difficult to obtain offers.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Rather more demand is reported from Trieste, especially for "open" flowers, and in consequence the market is firmer for that description. Half-closed flowers show large stocks, both in Trieste and in producing districts, but full prices have been paid. Closed flowers are unaltered.

IRON SULPHATE has appreciated 2s. 6d. per ton, nothing being obtainable below 45s.

LEMON-PEEL.—An advice from Trieste states that there has been a brisk demand, as the crop has proved to be considerably smaller than in former years. Full prices have been paid for the parcels already placed on the market, and higher values are expected. The same remarks also apply to orange-peel.

LIME-JUICE.—Raw West Indian is firm at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per gal. as to quality, and concentrated is steady at 23l. 10s.

MENTHOL is unaltered at from 8s. 4½d. to 8s. 6d. on the spot for Kobayashi, and small sales of Yazawa have been made at 8s. 3d. spot.

MILK-SUGAR is the object of keen competition among manufacturers, who quote from 53s. 6d. to 54s. per cwt.

MORPHINE-SALTS.—A further advance of 3d. per oz. on the part of the makers took place on Tuesday, April 16, the following being the official prices :

		100-oz. Contracts over 3 months.	250-oz. Contracts over 6 months.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Morphine acetate ...	6 0	5 11	5 10
„ hydrochlor. cryst. ...	6 2	6 1	6 0
„ „ pulv. ...	6 0	5 11	5 10
„ meconate ...	7 6	7 5	7 3½
„ pur. cryst. ...	7 8	7 7	7 5½
„ „ precip. ...	7 6	7 5	7 3½
„ sulph. cryst. ...	6 2	6 1	6 0
„ „ pulv. ...	6 0	5 11	5 10
„ tart. ...	7 6	7 5	7 3½

The above prices are per oz. net cash in fourteen days, no falling clause.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, is unaltered at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. on the spot, and for shipment 4s. 11d. c.i.f. is quoted for a good brand.

OIL, CASSIA.—Stocks on the spot continue extremely small, and prices are very firm; 6s. has been paid for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a., 5s. 10d. for 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. c.a., and 5s. 7d. for 70 to 75 per cent. c.a.

OIL, CASTOR, is easier. Hull make of first pressing is offered at 32l. 10s. per ton for April delivery, 31l. 10s. for May, 30l. 10s. for June, and 29l. 10s. for July-December; second pressing, 1l. per ton less, ex wharf, London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent, writing on April 15, states that “the Lofoten fishing still continues, and for the past week the result was pretty fair. The fishing is, however, strictly limited to two or three western places, all other grounds having now been abandoned. In most of the southern districts, such as Sondmore, etc., fishing has also been definitely closed. At Finmarken the number of boats taking part in the fishing is rapidly increasing. During the last few days stormy weather has prevented regular fishing, but prospects are still considered very fair. The statistics for the whole country up to date are as follows :

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions) ...	31.6	33.9	31.4
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	28,000	27,500	23,800
Livers for raw oils (hect.) ...	10,000	8,100	5,900

The tendency of the oil-market is still a falling one, and finest non-congealing quality cannot possibly be quoted above 74s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. Buyers are holding off, in anticipation of still lower figures. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 2,602 barrels, against 4,367 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.” In view of the falling market in Norway there is very little doing in London, and lower prices are quoted all round; 80s., c.i.f., and probably less, will buy finest non-congealing Lofoten oil.

OIL, LEMON.—The recent decline in Messina has stimulated business in some quarters, but the tendency of prices is still towards lower rates. Spot values range from 5s. 9d. up to 6s. 6d., and for shipment from 6s. to 6s. 3d., c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—There has been a recovery from the forced sale prices of American H. G. H. paid in auction last week, and a fair business has been done at from 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d., London terms. Wayne County oil continues very quiet; one importer has reduced his price to 8s. spot, while others who do not openly quote this figure would be willing to submit bids at round about 8s. 6d. Japanese demethylolised is unaltered at 5s. 7½d. for Kobayashi, and 5s. 6d. for Suzuki on the spot.

OPIUM.—The London market is very firm in sympathy with Smyrna, and prices have advanced from 6d. to 9d. per lb., the price of good Smyrna druggists' quality being 12s. per lb. on the spot, but little is to be had. “Soft-shipping” descriptions have been sold at higher rates. Persian has also been in good demand at very full to higher rates for both export and the home trade, up to 12s. per lb. having been paid on the spot.

SMYRNA, April 6.—The sales for the week amount to 22 cases, comprising four cases choice Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 11s. 2d., and 18 cases choice Karahissar t.q. at 11s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. European ports. Holders are very firm at the latter price, and sellers are few. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,210 cases, against 1,484 cases at the same time of last year.

SMYRNA, April 6.—Owing to the failure of the spring sowings sellers advanced their figures fully 8d. per lb. from last week's quotations. Market closes very firm, with an upward tendency. Stocks are much reduced, for we cannot say we have much more than 1,000 cases, Constantinople 100, and Salonica practically nothing, and the probabilities are that we shall have a crop of only 3,000 cases.

SMYRNA, April 12.—Nothing of interest has transpired this week. Two buyers came forward for selected Karahissar t.q., offering last week's figures, but there were no sellers. The arrivals to date amount to 3,210 cases, against 1,489 cases at same period of last year.

PEPPER.—At auction greyish Singapore was bought in at 4¾d., and fair Alleppy at 5½d.; 29 bags low grey Ceylon sold at 4¾d. Privately fair Singapore is quoted on spot at 4¾d., and for June-August shipment 4½d., c.i.f. d/w, has been paid for moderate quantities. White pepper at auction met a slow sale; fine bold Singapore in cases was bought in at 1s., and fair in bags at 6½d.; privately there are sellers of fair Singapore at 6½d., and for shipment prices are easier with sales of June-August at 6¾d., c.i.f. London.

PETROLEUM-JELLY.—For white B.P. 59s. per cwt. is quoted for “extra,” 55s. for No. 1, and 51s. for No. 2. Yellow is 21s. to 23s. and brown 17s. per cwt.

QUICKSILVER is steady at from 6l. 16s. to 7l. per bottle, as to holder. Although no statistics are published as to London stocks, they are said to be now less than at the corresponding date of last year, the export demand being good this year.

QUILLARIA.—Sales in Liverpool have been made at 20l. to 21l. per ton. The spot price is nominal at 22l.

QUININE continues very depressed, and prices are nominal at 8d. per oz. for B. and S. and/or Brunswick from second-hands, but no business is reported.

RHUBARB.—Since the auction further sales of Canton and Shensi have been made, and the stocks of these descriptions are very small. For April-June shipment business has been done in Canton at 1s. 4½d. per lb., flat High-dried at 1s. 3½d., c.i.f. terms.

SARSAPARILLA.—The purchases made at the last sale are being readily taken up, and next week supplies will be on a much smaller scale. Mexican, for shipment, is quoted 4½d., c.i.f., or 5½d. spot, Lima 1s. 9d. to 2s., native 1s. 9d. upwards, and grey 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. nominally.

SHELLAC is firm, with fair TN Orange selling on a basis of 216s. spot; good and fine orange marks are quoted 240s. to 245s. spot and 230s. to 245s. c.i.f. A. C. Garnet is 200s. spot and 198s. c.i.f.; G.A.L. 190s. spot and 188s. c.i.f. Futures have advanced 4s. to 5s., since last Friday a few sales of TN. delivery having been made at 217s. to 219s. for May, 218s. June, and 216s. to 214s. for August.

TARAXACUM continues extremely scarce and dear, both as regards English and foreign. Prices are nominal at about 65s. and 45s. to 50s. respectively.

THYMOL is unchanged, good white crystals being offered at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. per lb., as to quantity.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—The sales in Liverpool include 5 tons waxy grey at 165s., and small quantities at 170s. per cwt. In the note on Carnauba wax exports from Brazil during 1906 (*C. & D.*, April 13, p. 559) the amount should have been 2,559,247, not 25,559,247, kilos.

WAX, JAPAN, is a shade easier at 64s. on the spot; for March-April shipment business has been done at 60s. 6d., c.i.f.

WAX, PARAFFIN.—B.P. quality (130 to 135 m.p.) is quoted 4½d. per lb.

MR. CHARLES YOUNG, a partner in the firm of Dalton & Young, the well-known produce-brokers, of 38 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., died this (Thursday) morning at his residence at Bickley, Kent, from heart-asthma, after an illness of about three weeks. Mr. Young, who was about seventy years of age, mostly attended to the spices and gums department.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

The B.P. and Boiling-points.

SIR,—Under "Acidum Nitricum," the B.P. states: "The liquid boils constantly at 250° F. (121° C.). When distilled, the product continues uniform throughout the process." Nothing is said as to the distillation being conducted under ordinary atmospheric pressure. This would not matter if in the preface or appendix a covering note were made that a standard pressure of 760 mm. was to be understood in every statement of boiling-point; but no such note appears. Another statement which should be amended is that at p. 437: "The bulb of the thermometer should be near to, but not immersed in, the liquid." This might well be altered to: "The bulb of the thermometer should be immediately under the opening into the side tube."

Edinburgh.

Yours etc.

D. B. DOTT.

Linaloe Oil.

SIR,—In reference to Messrs. Parry and Bennett's letter on this subject in your issue of April 13, I may say that I am in entire agreement with them that the linaloe oils now on the market do not give by the direct acetylation method more than 70 per cent. of linalol. This is, however, quite a different thing to what was stated in their article of April 7, 1906, where they say that "the majority of samples to-day of the finest oils imported, and believed to be above suspicion, do not contain more than 70 per cent. of linalol," and it is against this statement that I wish most emphatically to protest. Boulez's figures are certainly too low for pure oils, probably due to his having boiled the oil with acetic anhydride for too long a time, thereby converting more linalol than usual into terpene, though he gives no particulars on this point. This would explain the very great differences in his results obtained by the two methods, which are much in excess of those I have found. Messrs. Parry and Bennett state that "the figures recorded in the books of reference are based on the direct method of acetylation." On referring, however, to the original investigations on this oil by Semmler, and Barbier and Bouveault, whom Charabot and other authors quote as the authorities for the statement as to the relatively high proportion of linalol in linaloe oil, I am unable to find any reference to the determination of linalol by acetylation, the conclusions as to the proportion of linalol present being apparently based entirely on fractional distillation.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM H. SIMMONS.

53 Northwold Road, Stoke Newington, N.

Is Protection Worth While?

SIR,—I notice that Messrs Parris & Greening have, I think, made a mistake in saying that Elliman's embrocation yields a profit over 20 per cent. at the protected price, 1s. They evidently must buy it in very large quantities and retail it at face-value—viz., 1s. 1½d.—to realise such a profit. I might say 99 per cent. of chemists only realise 12½ per cent., which is an absurd profit. For one bottle of Elliman's I sell a dozen of my own celebrated embrocation, which I guarantee equally as good, and it yields me a living profit. Any up-to-date business man would not uphold

Elliman's scheme for one moment, and I strongly advise Parris & Greening to read the letter in the *C. & D.* of April 6 signed "Midlander," which I entirely agree with on every point.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR MILLER.

SIR,—With reference to your reported interview with Mr. Elliman, may I point out a fallacy in estimation of profits? The 15-per-cent. working-expenses is a fairly accurate figure, but it must be applied to "returns," and not to "capital." Hence the net profit at best terms is only 7½ per cent. Personally I am satisfied with that on patents which are a good selling line, and thank Mr. Elliman for his sympathy with his selling-agents. But please do not talk about 240 per cent., which is moonshine. A chemist with one or two shops cannot turn his 10l. worth of Elliman twelve times a year, but he would be glad to do so if it were possible.

Yours faithfully,

Dartford.

W. E. GOFF.

SIR,—Does not Elliman's 240 per cent. "create desire" to buy Elliman's goods in direct lots? Let us go into the case. When I bought this business I had several cases full of "just as goods," and I was "out of" everything in quick demand. Take Elliman's; for nine months I have been buying in ¼ or ½ dozen lots ex wholesaler, and I have still on hand the following "just as good":

6 × 3 oz. bottles = 18 oz.	value 4½d. each	...	s. d.
13 × 4 oz. " = 52 oz.	" 6½d. "	...	2 3
2 × 6 oz. " = 12 oz.	" 8½d. "	...	7 0
3 × 8 oz. " = 24 oz.	" 10½d. "	...	1 5
		...	1 9

A Winchester

quart = Total 106 oz.

in cash 12 5

I don't sell one per month, and all the time I have been "shorting" myself in Elliman's, not pushing anything against them, but still not buying direct, because my sale in Elliman's does not warrant a 5l. lot. All that time my 12s. 5d. has lain idle. Besides this, I have bought and used up and paid for two Winchester quarts of white oils, value 9s. the lot, to sell in bulk as "white oils." I believe that three or four months ago in desperation I emptied out as many packed-up bottles of oils as filled my Winchester once, but the fact remains, my 12s. 5d. (at least) has not paid me 1d. interest in nine months. To-day out goes the whole lot, and I "go the whole hog" for Elliman, and no other; but still I can't afford to buy 5l. worth, because there are at least twenty other patents in which I should also invest 5l. = 100l. Too much for my overturn. Will Elliman and other patent firms do unto us as Scott's have done, and let us have 20s., 30s., or 40s. lots (as the case may be) direct at, say, 1½ per cent. higher than the 5l. lot (or same terms as Scott's do)? If they will, then I for one will lay myself out to be a special agent of Elliman or anything else that *sells quickly*. I am not going to waste my precious days in a silly attempt to push any oils in place of a valuable selling patent like Elliman so long as the public demand is good and is kept good by Elliman's advertising. I have an advertisement in the April "Anti-Cutting Record," which I think will appeal to patent-manufacturers. But that 5l. limit must come down; for 20s. worth of some patents is far too much in some cases, if we want to turn over stock even four times a year. If other chemists will go into the actual figures, as I have done, there will be more men using up white oils for "pen'orths" that would otherwise decorate their shelves for years to come. I think it is now Elliman's turn to speak up.

Crewe.

J. MAYOR.

SIR,—I do not think it will be fair to the retailer if we allow Mr. Elliman's figures to go unchallenged as a final solution of the problem. He says, "Two investments a year of 5l. 2s. 7d. mean 40 per cent. per annum, three 60 per cent., and so on, against 15 per cent. working-expenses." This is a very misleading statement, as we are dealing with profit and loss and not with invested capital, and the 15 per cent. working-expenses are pitted against the total turnover and not against the capital invested. If 100l. a year is turned over in Elliman's embrocation at 10s. 6d. per dozen, even if bought in monthly lots, and the capital is turned over twelve times a year, the total gross profit is 12l. 10s., and it costs the retailer 15l. to do it.

Faithfully yours,

Aylesbury.

WALTER SURFLEET.

SIR,—For many years now the large advertisers by newspaper and personal hypnotism have impressed upon the struggling chemist the generosity of their terms in allowing $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. profit (writ large) upon a miserable 4d., 6d., or 1s. Mr. Elliman's remarks as to profit in the report of your interview on April 13 are beside the point and calculated to throw dust into the eyes of the unthinking. I have run four businesses at one time, and now run two, besides a small wholesale; my employes think I get my pound of flesh out of them. I work, and have worked for fifteen years, thirteen to fourteen hours every day continuously. I cut down expenses in every possible way, and have never had high rents to pay. I keep a strict account of all my expenses; and, apart from advertising, which I look upon as an investment, I have never found my expenses to be less than 25 per cent. on the turnover (not on capital invested)—that is, for every 1s. received, I have had to put aside threepence for expenses. The question of turning over capital has nothing to do with a man's returns. Where, then, is it to any chemist's advantage to push articles that show less than 30 per cent. on the turnover? All manufacturers should clearly understand that no sane man will, or can, be expected to sell, save under protest, passive or active, goods which show a net loss, or which require a larger profit to be placed on other lines in order to average the profit.

Mr. Elliman's juggle with supposed figures is nonsense. Although he allows 20 per cent. profit on his embrocation, much better than some firms, it is not sufficient to cover working-expenses. If I am asked for Elliman's the customer is handed Elliman's, and Mr. Elliman should be thankful for this, not complain that the long-suffering chemist does not push his preparation. Why should he? Does Mr. Elliman push Jones's or Smith's embrocation? I am in business to push my own goods, and, personally, am sorry that chemists have been so shortsighted and weak as to allow the advertised article to drift back to their shelves. It would have been longer-sighted (*pace* P.A.T.A.) for the grocer, oilman, and departmental stores to have kept the sale of all proprietaries. They were getting the trade fifteen years ago; but we are weak, and it is easier to sell an advertised article; therefore, we gulped down the bait of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gross profit on the outlay, guaranteed on every penny laid out, forgetting that for every 1s. passed into the till threepence had to go to pay rent, rates, wages, carriage, insurance, repairs, and sundry expenses.

I should like an expression of opinion as to the average chemist's turnover of capital. It would be interesting. My own experience upon businesses taking from 500l. to 3,000l. per year is that the capital is not turned over more than once a twelvemonth. But what has capital to do with the ratio between returns and expenses? At the worst, if the capital is turned over once in twelve months, you should add 5l. per 100l. to your expenses. At the best, if it is turned over once a month, you add only 10s. per 100l. Capital is worth 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum, no more, no less. A man who turns over 100l. capital four times a year decreases the expenses of working his business by 3l. 15s., as compared with his neighbour who only turns over the 100l. once in twelve months. The illustration that a given man may turn over the capital laid out on Elliman's embrocation twelve times a year, and thus make 240 per cent. profit, is misleading, unless you multiply the expenses on this capital by twelve times, or, say, 180 to 300 per cent., according to the working-expenses of your business, per annum.

Exeter.

WESTON APLIN.

[We understood the point of Mr. Elliman's remark to be that an article in steady demand enables the capital to be turned over several times a year, and is, consequently, more profitable than one in limited and infrequent demand; while the latter locks-up capital, earns profit slowly, and incurs expenses (rent, etc.), which are averaged on the quick-sellers.—EDITOR.]

Personality v. Store-trade.

SIR,—I expected to see quite a storm after the remarks made by Mr. Jay Mack. Why is it that the chemist of to-day is so apathetic? He needs a pick-me-up. Seeing that no one else has raised a question, will you allow me to put in my little spoke? As space is limited in your valuable

journal, please let me criticise in the "Alpha and Omega" fashion. Firstly, as a Brighton chemist I object to his comparing Bolton with our town; the former is a busy, prosperous (or should be) manufacturing centre, where money can be made by the bucketful, whereas here we are dependent for simple existence on what visitors leave behind during the summer months only. We possess neither manufactures nor have any other source of income. Now for the "Omega." A statement may look very pretty in print, but may be sublimely ridiculous in practice. I wonder how much pulv. glycyrr. co., ol. ricini, etc., the average chemist sells during one working-day? Would the profits on them, though large, as we are told, suffice to pay the errand-boy's wages, much less rent, rates, and taxes? Down south people are not addicted to the habit of taking aperients in place of their supper-beer.

Yours truly,

BRIGHTON CHEMIST. (89/72.)

A Chemists' Union.

SIR,—A Chemists' Union is already a fact in U.S.A.; in England it never will be, because chemists here will not get in line nor stop in line. "Nomen" asks criticisms. Mine are:

An Organising Agent.—Impossible for one man. The trade journal is the only way.

Manufacturing Depot.—Useful only to bring big drug-houses down in price. Why not go to them now, take contracts, and allow them to reduce travelling staff? No depot could stand against big houses like Evans, Woolley, Umney, Barrons, etc.

Shopfitting.—Any local good joiner can do that; it is the ideas needed to reconstruct. Besides, the first thing to find out is, Is that shop in a good stand, is it needed? Many shops are in hopeless localities.

Benevolent Fund.—Wrong word. Compensation fund, same as the public-houses. 1l. 1s. a year will do you more good than giving it to our Society.

JAY MACK.

SIR,—I wish to criticise "Nomen's" suggestions, and do so in the order printed in the *C. & D.* of April 6, omitting those I would prefer others to comment upon:

2. Would this expense be necessary if details and conditions were reported in *C. & D.*?

3. Syphon-filling to be excluded at first. I agree to other proposals.

5. I suggest a price-list of those items only put up by the Union—*i.e.*, proprietaries of every description.

6. Shopfitting would surely be too big an undertaking at first.

12. "If chemists knew the profits we made it would make their mouths water" is what I have been told by a Boots' manager. Boots get 1s. 3d. for an 8-oz. bottle of cod-liver oil. Drugs and sundries must necessarily vary throughout the Kingdom.

13. Any obligations placed in the way of qualified men with companies might prevent them from joining and strengthening the Union.

15 and 16. I suggest that all proprietaries, etc., showing less than 20 per cent. profit should be excluded from the P.A.T.A. and boycotted by every chemist; that every member be expected to push preparations put up by the Union (since he would be a shareholder and interested in the business done by every member), or any pet or fancy ones of his own; but any member advertising or exposing for sale proprietaries not approved of by the Executive should forfeit his membership.

When will some chemists realise the danger of these "destructive elements"? I enclose cuttings from the "Daily News" on substitution aimed directly at chemists. We are fools to tolerate the repeated insolence of these scurrilous attacks, and to go out of our way to push these nectrums appears to me to be sheer madness. I believe a union properly organised and sensibly conducted would do more to advance our position than any Act of Parliament. Sincerely hoping this may not end in smoke as usual,

Yours faithfully,

O. R. (92/3.)

Legal Queries.

H. S. (91/69).—In a bankruptcy case the net amount of the debt due to the estate has to be proved. This amount is arrived at after deduction of any ordinary allowance such as returned empties. The creditor cannot allow merely a *pro rata* deduction for returns according to the dividend paid by the estate.

S. H. I. (91/36).—If the public water-supply is taken in and used in the premises (no matter how little) the assessed rate must be paid.

B. J. & Co. (90/25).—A so-called "medicated wine" is either a wine or a medicine. Wincarnis with quinine has been declared to be a medicine, therefore (1) its sale does not require a wine-licence; (2) as it is held out and recommended in the terms of the Medicine-stamp Acts it must be stamped. The fact that the seller has a wine-licence does not enable him to sell the preparation unstamped, because, fiscally, it is not a wine, so not covered by the licence.

Hants (89/1).—(1) It is impossible to reply to your inquiry regarding your premises without consideration of the terms of your lease. (2) If you employ a deaf and dumb man to clean your windows, he will in the event of an accident be entitled after June 30 to the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act. If an insurance company declines to insure him the risk must be yours. You had better employ a man whom the insurance company will insure.

Pax (92/22).—If the tenant can prove by corroborative evidence the verbal agreement entered into with the landlord he can compel the landlord to complete the structural alterations, but the agreement in no way invalidates the lease, which must continue according to the terms thereof.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

PRESERVING GUT OF TENNIS-RACQUETS.—*Oxonian* (93/49) writes: "I notice an inquiry in the *C. & D.* of March 30 for a tennis-racquet preservative; perhaps the following information may be useful: I have sold for some years to a racquet-repairer a varnish made with sandarac, shellac, meth. sp., and a trace of castor oil. I have frequently seen him brush it all over the gut, and it seems to answer very well, and the racquets are ready for use in a very short time. If varnished before being put away for the winter, I believe the varnish protects them from the damp and keeps them in good order."

W. H. D. (185/30).—**BOOKS ON CHIROPODY.**—Wagner's "Handbook of Chiropody," 5s. (Osborne, Garrett & Co.). There is a military manual on chiropody, but we find it is at present out of print.

C. B. V. (190/18).—**TETRACHLORIDE OF CARBON** used as a shampoo is not intended to give a lather. It is merely a grease-solvent, and is used in place of the dangerous benzine, it being unflammable.

C. K. (63/30).—**TREATING NEW WALLS.**—There is no reason why you should not try the baryta-water treatment for new walls. It is the alkalinity of the new plaster that plays havoc with the colours of the wall-paper, but in time complete combination takes place between the lime and the other ingredients of the plaster.

Dental (84/69).—The goodwill of a dental practice would be from one to three years' net profits according to the adventitious or permanent nature of the practice.

Spiro (90/52).—**LIQUID COURT-PLASTER.**—Collodion made with acetone. See *C. & D.*, September 22, 1906, p. 472.

M. R. (Stuttgart) (13/53).—**TROJANKA**, a mixture of bitters used as a stomachic and popular remedy by Poles and Russians, is of variable composition, but usually contains senna, gentian, sarsaparilla, and chamomile. From an inspection of various formulæ for trojanka we conclude that it does not matter what the mixture contains, so long as the product is bitter and slightly laxative. The following is a characteristic recipe; the ingredients are broken up small, mixed, and directed to be soaked for from a week to a month in a wine-bottleful of sherry or whisky and water.

Gentian-root	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
Orange-peel	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
Cinchona	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
Galangal	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	1/2 oz.
Red-clover flowers	...	...	...	2 dr.
Nutmeg	...	...	...	1 dr.
Cardamoms	...	...	...	1 dr.
Cinnamon	...	...	...	1 dr.
Aniseed	...	...	...	1 dr.

The dose is one or two tablespoonfuls.

J. W. T. (80/54).—(1) We are not acquainted with "Black-wash Balls." Perhaps some reader who knows what sailors intend by this will communicate with us. (2) **HONEY AND**

FLOWERS.—This is generally taken to imply a high-class brillianine, such as is obtained by mixing clarified boney, glycerin, and essence of millefleur, but often refers to an aqueous hair-wash.

G. A. (St. Moritz) (82/63).—The skin-cream formula given in the *C. & D.*, December 22, 1906, p. 954, yields a product very much like the sample you send. The perfume may need a slight modification.

H. C. (82/13).—The **CORN-CURE** in powder-form—a family remedy, of which the recipe has been lost—consists of sodium bicarbonate with a little lycopodium.

G. H. H. (Trinidad) (77/14).—**SPIRIT-BLENDING BOOK.**—The only book dealing with the subject that we are acquainted with is Makins' "Licensed-Victuallers' Handbook" (Christy, 113 Farringdon Road, London, 2s. 6d.).

T. L. B. (77/2).—**STICKING LABELS ON TINS.**—This subject has often been referred to in the *C. & D.* Here are some of the methods that have been suggested for preparing the tins to receive adhesive labels: Roughen the surface of the tin and use a paste containing a little butter of antimony; use silicate of soda solution (water-glass) as an adhesive; use a hot solution of 1 oz. gelatin in 4 oz. of acetic acid; apply oak-varnish, and allow to dry before affixing the gummed label; use a paste in which magnesium chloride, honey, glycerin, or calcium chloride is an ingredient; use rye-flour paste.

F. D. (Budapest) (76/47).—The last edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" contains a chapter on horticultural and agricultural preparations which includes many of those you mention.

J. B. C. (89/63).—**PETROL** is a distillate of petroleum which has a sp. gr. of 0.680 at 60° F., and is thus more dangerous as regards explosive properties than benzene or benzoline. It has to be packed in a special manner for conveyance by rail, there is a minimum charge of 5s. for conveyance, and it is only received by the companies on certain days of the week. Petrol is advertised in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*.

J. H. S. (79/27).—**SOAP FOR CLEANING RUBBER COLLARS:**

Soap in powder	...	...	1 lb.
Strong liquid ammonia	...	...	1 oz.
Benzine	...	...	a sufficiency

Mix the strong ammonia with the soap-powder, and add sufficient benzine to make a paste. It must be packed in airtight packages.

K. M. (90/19).—**ETHER SOAP.**—Mr. Edmund White's formula for liquid ethereal soap is as follows:

Oleic acid	...	...	36 c.c.
Caustic-potash solution (1 in 1)	...	...	7 c.c. or a sufficiency
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	...	...	16 c.c.
Methylated ether (0.720)	...	...	a sufficiency to make 100 c.c.

Mix the oleic acid with the alcohol in a flask and drop in the potash solution until neutral to phenolphthalein, then add 1 c.c. of potash solution, set aside to cool, and finally add the ether.

Aper (86/55).—**VIOLET ODOUR.**—Ionone and other artificial violet perfumes need other "sweetening" ingredients to give the true violet odour. In the case of the dusting-powder you should incorporate a fair proportion of powdered orris-root and use as liquid perfume a mixture such as the following:

Ionone spirit	...	...	3x.
Jasmine solution (Schimmel's 1 in 10)	...	...	3iiss.
Tincture of benzoin	...	...	3ss.
Synthetic-musk solution	...	...	3j.
Tincture of vanilla	...	...	3ij.

Sodium (78/56).—The objection to the salt-laden water for laundry-purposes is that it prevents the soap from lathering, and hence is a soap-waster. The precipitants of chloride are too expensive to use for purifying such a water.

W. J. E. (88/58).—**SOAP FOR DYEING "PARIS SHADE."**—The following dye-soap gives the pale-buff colour desired:

Soap,	...	...	...
Sodium bisulphate	...	...	equal parts

Mix, and to each pound add 75 grains of the following dye-mixture:

Indian yellow	...	...	3j.
Orange G.	...	...	3ij.
Azo-fuchsine G.	...	...	5ss.
Fast green extra	...	...	gr. xxv.

The soap is made into 1-oz. cakes, and each cake is sufficient for about a gallon of water. The time of dyeing is about twenty minutes, but the time and quantity of water depend on the shade required.

Milk (73/39).—POWDERED MILK.—The chief difficulty which makers of a milk in powder-form experience is to get the powder to readily diffuse. When casein is once dried it cannot be got into such a perfect state of sub-division as it assumes in milk. The addition of a little alkali, such as sodium bicarbonate or ammonia, helps to overcome the trouble, but, as you will see, a different product results. The fat of the milk is also the cause of another difficulty. The methods of manufacture have been explained at various times in the *C. & D.*

E. C. (222/12).—See reply in *C. & D.*, April 13, p. 570.

S. K. T. (76/12).—The SHEEP-DRENCH for inflammation after lambing is apparently only liquid ammonia and water coloured with an aniline dye. You do not tell us how much is given for a dose.

Viking (83/36); *Lux* (84/67).—COLOURING BILLIARD-BALLS.—Put the ball in benzene for five minutes, then wash with benzene and dry. Next immerse in a bath of 30 drops of nitro-muriate of tin-solution in 3 oz. of water for five minutes, then wash with cold water, and give it the dye-bath (*e.g.*, Judson's dyes and water, equal parts). See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 505.

W. S. (80/63).—VALUE OF MICROSCOPE.—It is not possible to give you an exact idea of the value of the old microscope—probably it is worth but little. The reason is that within the last twenty years Jena glass has been discovered, enabling microscope-makers to overcome many of the defects which could only be partially corrected when crown and flint glasses were the only ones available. From your description we judge that the microscope is quite suitable for student use, but its value must have undergone a severe slump since it was made.

Rusticus (86/52).—PRESERVING DOG-SKIN.—We gather from your remarks that the skin is now in a hard condition, in which case rub clean with bran and then treat for a few days with ammonium chloride, followed by a final rubbing with clean bran.

AK (85/1).—CODEIA-JELLY.—In making this you must prevent rather than cure the cloudiness of the jelly. The want of clearness may be due to too much essential oil or spirit, but is more often caused by the use of an unsuitable gelatin. The kind of gelatin known as "brilliant" is the best for the purpose.

Yorks (84/5).—Either the "Farrington" (Barclay & Son, Ltd.) or the "Auto" water-still (Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.) is suitable for producing distilled water. These stills are specially adapted to meet the requirements of the Inland Revenue authorities, in respect to stills of 1 gal. to be used without a licence.

Richmond (85/34).—ANNATTO AS MILK-COLOURING.—The Departmental Committee appointed in 1899 to inquire into the use of preservatives and colouring-matter in foods recommended that "the use of any . . . colouring-matter whatever in milk offered for sale . . . be constituted an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act." Effect has never been given to this recommendation. In regard to the formula for liquid annatto which you have not found satisfactory, we may remind you that it is not so much that the formula is at fault, but that annatto is a very variable substance. It is on account of the latter difficulty that the ethereal-extract recipe is often preferred.

Tannin (84/60).—TO REMOVE TANNIN STAINS from flannel we suggest the use of chlorinated lime.

Salt (88/61).—POULTRY-SPICE.—The sample you send consists of ground locust-beans with a small proportion of powdered fenugreek and possibly a little coarsely powdered liquorice.

S. A. R. & Co. (Hyderabad) (88/63).—MANUFACTURE OF POTASSIUM CYANIDE.—We are not at present acquainted with a book that deals with this subject in the manner you desire, but there are several ways of making this chemical, the following being one that can be practised on a small scale:

Potassium ferrocyanide and potassium bichromate are separately finely powdered and dried in an iron crucible at a gentle heat. They are then mixed in the proportion of 4:3, and the mixture gradually introduced in small quantities at a time into a large iron crucible which is heated by a Bunsen burner to a point just short of red-heat. Oxidation takes place, and is indicated by a glowing of the mass introduced. As soon as one portion has ceased to glow the next is introduced, and so on, the contents of the crucible being stirred with an iron spatula. The temperature must not be allowed to rise high enough to effect the melting of the resulting mass, which should remain porous and spongy. After cooling, the product is powdered and extracted with five times its volume of hot 80-per-cent. alcohol. The solution is filtered, and on cooling deposits potas-

sium cyanide as a perfectly white crystalline powder. The mother-liquor is used to extract the product a second time, and this proceeding is repeated until no further crystals separate out on cooling. The crystalline powder is finally washed several times with small quantities of ether.

Pace (81/4).—RIDDING A HOUSE OF FLEAS.—The last resource is fumigation with hydrocyanic acid. This was described in detail in the *C. & D.*, November 24, 1906, p. 806, to which please refer.

Ants (85/65).—DESTROYING ANTS.—Many remedies have been suggested for an ant-plague, but often with indifferent success. A correspondent recently stated in the *C. & D.* that he had found powdered alum thickly sprinkled about the haunts of the ants an effectual remedy.

Agricola (84/51).—Wiley's "Agricultural Analysis" (Chemical Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.) is the best book on fertiliser-analysis we are acquainted with. Vol. 2 contains the analytical part of the work. See reply in *C. & D.*, March 23, p. 467.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 27, 1907.)

Device of globe and two rats; for vermin-killer. By C. A. Furu (Ratin Laboratory), 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 290,234.

"KLINITE"; for chemicals. By Waldberg & Co., 3B Universitäts-Strasse, Berlin. 290,661.

"WHEAT SHEAF"; for goods in Classes 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, and 50. By the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1 Balloon Street, Manchester. 288,238, 288,239, 288,240, 288,243, 288,244, 288,245, 288,246, 288,247, 288,248, 288,249, 288,250, 288,251, 288,252, 288,253, 288,256, 288,257, 288,258, 288,259, 288,262, 288,263, 288,264, 288,265, 288,267, 288,268, 288,269, 288,272, 288,273, 288,274, and 288,275.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 3, 1907.)

"HOMOVET"; for veterinary preparations. By the Homovet Co., "Newhaven," Staines Road, Bedfont, Middlesex. 290,435.

"PINETTES"; for cough-lozenges. By H. Kilby Pears & Co., Goldstone Chemical-works, Hove, Sussex. 288,190.

"VASO-CONSTRICTINE"; for a medicine. By Duncan, Flockhart & Co., South Canongate, Edinburgh. 288,888.

"TESA"; for chemicals. By P. Beiersdorf & Co., Eidelstedter Weg, 38 to 42, Hamburg. 289,356.

"SALVATOL"; for chemicals. By Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., 13 Briggate, Leeds. 289,932.

"APOSTOL"; for a chemical, and for natural mineral waters. By R. & O. von Palotay de Várpáto, Szt Lukácsfürdő, Budapest, Hungary. 290,062, 287,864.

"POITRINA"; for cough-medicines. By H. Foster, Park View, Frant, Sussex. 290,100.

"SASSAM"; for a corn-cure. By C. T. Dunham, 7 Alrie Avenue, Harlesden, N.W. 290,226.

"MIKTO"; for an ointment. By F. A. Goodman, 38 Peverell Park Road, Mutley, Plymouth. 290,309.

"THE MASTER"; for chemicals. By E. J. Ellis, Sugar House Mills, Sugar House Lane, Stratford, Essex. 290,387.

Picture of a grotesque figure standing on his hands with bare feet; for chemicals. By Warrick Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, London, N. 290,578.

"OXO CUPLET"; "OXO JUJUBE"; and "OXO TAB"; for goods in Class 42. By Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 288,844, 288,845, 288,846.

"OXOLET"; for goods in Class 42. By Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 289,397.

"CYTOGEN"; for foodstuffs. By Armour & Co., Ltd., 46A Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 289,820.

"GYZ"; for aerated waters. By D. F. Sullivan, 15 Maylor Street, Cork. 289,098.

Circular label-device enclosing photograph; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Pompeian Manufacturing Co., Ellastone Building, 96 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Cuyahoga, Ohio. 288,030.

An Australian Chemist who manufactures a successful Proprietary Line, which appeals to the medical profession as well as the general public, will shortly be visiting London and Berlin, and would like to meet with manufacturers who are desirous of having a direct representative in Australasia. Advertiser has special agents in all the Australian States and New Zealand. Undoubted security can be given. Address letters to

"AUSTRALIAN" (74/22),
c/o London "Chemist & Druggist."

GREAT BARGAINS in Second-hand Shop-fittings.—12 4 lb. dome-top pink jars, labelled, 42s.; 6 30-oz. ol. bottles, 12s.; 1 set of 3 plate-glass shelves for centre of window, 30s.; the Fittings of a Shop, including range of drawers, with glass labels, £35; 1 10-ft. window enclosure, mirror centre, complete, £4; 12-ft. range of pine drawers, with gold labels and glass knobs, £6; 1 Canary-wood wall-case, 5 ft. by 9 ft., £6; 144 stoppered bottles, gold labelled, sufficient for a shop, £5 15s.; 10 doz. recess-label rounds, job line, £8 15s.; 1 set of 3 3-ft. plate-glass shelves, standard bars and brackets, 35s.; 1 6-ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen, £4 15s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Headquarters for Second-hand Fittings, BOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SEE TO IT

that your handbill has a catchy headline, that the matter is well chosen and convincing. You can make it draw people to your shop if you go the right way about it. Send a postcard for samples.

5,000, 5/6; 10,000, 10/-; 20,000, 18/6. Cash with order.

Printed from your own wording. Carriage paid.

MARTIN NEWBY, 14 New St., Birmingham.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12-ft. handsome drug-fitting, with 60 mahogany-fronted, bevelled-edge labelled drawers, with pilasters, cornices, and shelves and lockers, £12 10s.; 12-ft. solid mahogany and plate-glass counter, £10; 7-ft. exceptionally handsome dispensing-screen, counter, and sponge-case, £14 10s.; and quantity of others at low prices. Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

IT is a positive fact that we have the finest and largest stock of New and Second-hand Chemists' Fittings; the condition of goods is first-class, and prices are very reasonable. Call or write, Rudduck & Co., Chemists' Shopfitters, 262 Old Street, E.C.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—Chemist's secondhand 12-ft. drug-fitting, drawers, cupboards, lockers, shelving, mirror poison-cupboard, cornice, 4-ft. dispensing-screen and counter; 8-ft. serving-counter, under-counter drawers, 5-ft. mahogany bent plate-glass counter case, perfumery case and desk, 6-ft. wall-case; all high-class condition; the lot £39 10s., bargain. Cheap house for alterations, window enclosures, glass facias, stall plates; estimates free. H. Mills, Chemist's Complete Shop Fitter, Shop-Front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

"DOES THIS INTEREST YOU?"

is the title of my latest Booklet, in which I endeavour to show Chemists at home and in the Colonies the value of my system. Business Increasing is an interesting subject, but DOES THIS INTEREST YOU? If so, please apply for it.

Bernard Slack

319 High Street,
WEST BROMWICH.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, April 22.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Professor Herbert Jackson on "Detergents and Bleaching-agents used in Laundry-work" (Cantor Lecture II.).

Wednesday, April 24.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Herbert Wright on "Rubber-cultivation in the British Empire."

Western Chemists' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. H. Raithby Procter, 113 The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, at 8 P.M. Discussion on pharmaceutical topics.

North Kent Chemists' Association, Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend, at 5 P.M. Annual meeting at 6.30 P.M. Annual dinner, at which Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, and Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., are expected to be present. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, Hon. Secretary, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Builders' Exchange, Burgess Street, at 9 P.M. Mr. F. B. Hirst, Ph.C., on "A Modern Soap-factory."

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. W. Wyatt (Manchester), lantern-lecture on "The Land of Robin Hood."

Thursday, April 25.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, Constitutional Club, at 8.45 P.M. Dr. R. Cunningham Affleck on "Some Questions affecting our Milk-supply."

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Social and musical evening.

Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club. Opening match: Captain v. Vice-Captain, Old County Ground, Aylestone. The fixture-card for 1907 is now ready, and can be had from the Hon. Secreary, Mr. A. E. Young, 16 Gallowtree Gate, Leicester.

Friday, April 26.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. James Swinburne on "New Illuminants."

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, at 8.45 P.M. Annual meeting.

THE annual general meeting of the Society of Chemist-Opticians will be held on May 9 at the Chemists' Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London.

THE annual dinner of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 1. Tickets may be had from Mr. H. S. Durbin (Hon. Secretary), 19 Victoria Road, Surbiton.

PARTICULARS of the annual meeting of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations on May 8 are given on p. 591 of this issue.

College Notes.

ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL COLLEGE, EXETER.—Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., will begin a course of lectures on "The Chemistry of the British Pharmacopoeia" on Wednesday evening, April 24, at 8.15, and they will be continued on Thursday and Wednesday evenings. An examination on the work of the term will be held on July 18, on the results of which prizes presented by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., will be awarded. A complete syllabus can be obtained at the College.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

ALMOST new, B.P. 1898, 5s.; Ince's Latin Grammar, 3s. 6d., post paid. HENRY, Glenside, Shields Road, Motherwell.
"PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL," 18 vols., 1841 to 1860, both inclusive; what offers? 232/36, Office of this Paper.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

AMYL acet., 5 l-litres, 2s. each; gal. glycerin fuse., Hopkin's, 4s. NICHOLSON, Chemist, Chertsey.

FORMULÆ.

ICE-CREAM Formulæ.—I have the reputation of making the best ice-cream in the United States. I use no eggs, no gelatine, no cooking. My cream is rich, highly flavoured, smooth as velvet, heavy body. Ten gallons can be made in less than 20 minutes at a cost of 2s. per gal. Satisfaction guaranteed. Formulæ sent to any part of the world on receipt of remittance for 8s. K. A. BACHMAN, Winona, Mississippi, U.S.A.

INSECT-POWDER Formulæ.—I have discovered a splendid formula for instantly destroying cockroaches, blackbeetles, insects, etc.; have tried many powders, but found none to equal this formula; harmless to animals; 1 lb. can be made in 5 minutes at a cost of 6d.; no grinding-machine required, and can be mixed by hand; formula sent post free to any address on receipt of 2s. postal-order. Write at once, A. THORNLEY, Drysalter, 108 Darley Street, Bolton. (Satisfaction warranted.)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

TWO gross Keene's corn-cure, perfectly fresh; 4s. 6d. doz., carriage paid. 235/15, Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale, p. 62.

EVANS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., 20 5-per-cent. preference shares; £5 10s. 233/38, Office of this Paper.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, 400 £1 6-per-cent. Hall's Wine (Stephen Smith & Co.) cumulative preference shares. Particulars from "C. C. G.," 95 Mawson Road, Cambridge.

SHOP FITTINGS.

O'BRIEN'S check-till, 35s. SLADE, Tenbury.

TWO specie-jars, mahogany stands, splendid condition; offers wanted. EMSON, 44 Paulet Road, Camberwell.

FINE solid mahogany pay-desk, good condition; originally cost £20; no reasonable offer refused. JAYS, 366 Essex Road, Islington, N.

NEST of drawers, solid mahogany fronts, length 10 ft. 8½ in., height 4 ft., containing 32 small and 22 large drawers with glass knobs and labels, and 4 lockers, £7 7s.; also 2 8-gal. pear-shaped carboys with cut-glass stoppers, £1. 165 North End Road, West Kensington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DENTAL-ENGINE, gas apparatus, also cylinders; never used. H. GRANDISON, 14 Rona Road, London, N.W.

PERFUMERY.—4 doz. assorted 1s. bottles, 2 doz. 2s. 6d. boxes; accept 50s. lot, carriage paid. HARRISON, 12 London Road, Dover.
CASH-TILL, 12 keys, perfect condition, £7 10s.; also acid carboys, wickered, 14 gal. capacity, for sale, 2s. 6d. each, f.o.r. Apply, 5 Bute Street, Cardiff.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL single-cell battery, complete, cost 33s.; also electric magnetic, Martin's, complete, cost 24s.; what offers? GARLAND, Chemist, Cannock.

DENTAL chair, Owen's pattern, cannot be beaten for extracting or artificial work, £4 10s. to clear; also few forceps and stopping instruments, cheap. WOOLLEY, Dentist, Leicester.

TWO gross each, 1d. and 2d. Hall's starch, half retail price, carriage paid; 28 lb. copper carbonate, offers wanted; also dispensing-screen, with counter and drawers behind, £5. SAVAGE, Bradford.

BOTTLES.—200 90-oz. stp. winchs, 24 ditto w.m., 60 stone jars, 7 to 28 lb., 50 Woulff's bottles, 2 and 3 way, all sizes; several hundred reagent bots., flasks, retorts, beakers, crucibles, etc. NICHOLSON, Chemist, Chertsey.

TWO 2-gal. carboys, pear shape, 2 3½-gal., phial shape, 5s. 6d. each; Shillecock's leech jar, 2s. 6d.; postcard camera, sheathis for films and plates, 5½ by 3, 75s., take 25s.; Pocket Cyko camera, 32s. 6d., take 18s. 6d. 235/16, Office of this Paper.

FOUR 10-lb. coppers super oil lemon, 4s. 6d. lb.; 3 R.R. 1/2 plate-lenses; 1 12 by 10 wide angle, offers; induction-coil, 1 3-16 in. spark, 20s.; medical battery, as new, 15s.; wanted, Grove's batteries, platinum in any form. HUBBLE, Workington.

WANTED.

PLATINUM, disused, for cash. P. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

SMALL, striking novelty, for window draw; cheap. HUGHES, 372 Harrow Road, W.

SHOP-ROUNDS, any condition; cheap. "CHEMIST," 35 Guildford Road, Stockwell, S.W.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash by return post. Dent, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London.

O'BRIEN'S check-till, without coin exhibitor. State lowest price, STROUD, Chemist, Tewkesbury.

MR. H. SIMMONDS.—Send without delay register to Mr. E. Gameson, 166 Uxbridge Road, London, W.

"PHARMACOPEEDIA" and "Latin Grammar," Ince or Bennett. KIRBY, 128 Ashley Road, Bristol.

FORMULA purchased; toilet line; good price. Particulars to W. LEWIS, 12 Sheldon Street, London, W.

SQUIRE'S "Pocket Companion"; second-hand copy, in good condition. 231/22, Office of this Paper.

"B.P.," 1898, Pereira's "Selecta," Squire's "Companion"; several copies wanted. GOWER, Waterloo, Liverpool.

NEWTN'S "Inorganic," Greenish's "Materia Medica"; must be cheap. CLARK, 23 Whately Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

COMPLETE outfit for dental surgery, one lot or portions; must be good and reasonable. "DENTIST," c/o Heath Bros., Manchester.

WALL-CASE, plain or piano shape; also 2-gal. swan neck carboys, window-enclosure, etc. State particulars and price, COLE, Cavan.